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TUNGSTEN AND OTHER LAMPS.

BY GEORGE LORING.

WE will briefly consider the manufacture and performance of the electric illuminants, having filaments operating in vacuo, which are proving commercially successful today in this country. They are known as carbon, gem, tantalum and tungsten lamps.

The carbon lamp, at the time of its introduction commercially,—1879, had a so-called efficiency of less than 4 w. p. c., which, in the course of sixteen years or so, was improved to 3.1 w. p. c. Then, for more than ten years, this illuminant practically stood still as far as decreasing its current consumption was concerned. Finally, in 1905, a decided improvement took place, the efficiency of the lamp being increased to 2.5 w. p. c. In less than twelve months after this advancement had been made, manufacturers brought out and placed upon the market the tantalum lamp, with an efficiency of 2.2 w. p. c., which, within a short while, was changed to 2 w. p. c. On January 1, 1908, an American-made lamp, having an efficiency of 1.25 w. p. c., with filaments constructed of tungsten, was offered for sale in this country.

It will be seen that during the past four years the electric incandescent lamp has increased 60 per cent in efficiency, although during the twenty-six years preceding that time the improvement along the same line was approximately only 25 per cent.

MANUFACTURE OF CARBON LAMPS.

We will consider the manufacture of the illuminant known as the carbon filament lamp.

Building the Filament.—Cotton is placed in an acid, changing it into a mass form a trifle thicker than molasses. This is put into a bottle, and forced through a small outlet in the bottom of it, in thread form, by an air pressure from above, falling into a hardening mixture contained

in a jar. It then goes through another process, after which it is washed free from acid in water. Next it is wound on drums and left to dry. While doing this it shrinks to about one-third of its first size. After being taken from the drums it is gauged for size, wound on forms and placed in a graphite crucible. It is then baked at a very high temperature for a few hours, unpacked and gauged by resistance per inch, cut to proper lengths according to the voltage and candlepower for which it is intended, treated in a gasoline gas for resistance by apparatus which automatically cuts out when the correct point is reached, tested for spots, counted and packed into boxes ready to go to the mounting room.

Leading-in Wires.—The leading-in wires of all lamps have a certain amount of platinum welded to the ends sealed within the stem. The platinum is cut automatically by machine. The wires are cut by hand. The copper is welded to the platinum, the former melting while the latter does not. Inspection takes place. The leading-in wires are then packed and are ready for use.

Stem.—A stem is made from a flange tube which has previously been sorted from others for diameter and thickness. This is necessary as the dimension of the stem oftentimes varies with the size and style of lamp into which it is going. We will select one flange tube and follow it through the factory.

It goes to a machine which automatically puts a flange upon it. It is then taken to another device and placed in same, flange up, the other end resting upon a block. Two leading-in wires 3 inches or more in length with platinum tips are placed in the flange tube. The platinum end of each wire rests in a separate depression in the above-mentioned block. Gas flames are directed against the tube, covering the last $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the

end which is not flanged. Jaws come up automatically and press this section of the tube together, sealing in the copper wires in such a way that the platinum starts about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the end of the seal and protrudes for an equal distance; at the same time, when an anchor is used, it is automatically inserted into the glass. The stem is then annealed, inspected for quality and if satisfactory is sorted into the proper stock division. If the stem has an anchor it is given to an operator who cuts it to the proper length, and if necessary bends it at the end.

Mount.—The carbon is now mounted upon the stem, this being done by connecting the filament to the proper wire terminals or supports. A graphite and suitable binding material paste is used in this work. The mount is then straightened and inspected for every conceivable error. If satisfactory it is baked in an oven in order to make the joints absolutely secure. We will now give our attention to the bulb into which the mount is ready to be placed.

Bulb.—The bulb when received by the lamp manufacturer is surrounded by tissue paper. This is removed and the bulb with others is placed in a tray, clamped down to hold it fast and submerged in a tank of water. After being thoroughly washed it is allowed to dry naturally. It is then moved to a machine where a hole is made in the centre of the large end. This is accomplished by applying a pointed gas flame to that spot and sending an air pressure down through the neck. What is known as the top tube is then joined to the bulb where the hole has been made. This is called the tubulating process. This tube is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and is cut with many others from a long one in a separate department. The tubulated bulb, neck down, is next placed in a blowing off machine which cuts the neck to the proper length and with a pressure of air which is passed down through the tube and bulb makes a flare at the end of the neck.

We are now ready to place the mount, which we left a few minutes ago, within the bulb, sealing them together.

Sealing-in.—The mount is placed upon a machine and the bulb is set over it. The former is adjusted so that the flange on the stem properly meets the flare of the bulb. The stem and bulb in this position are put into what is known as the first fire, to be warmed up. They then go into the final fire and the glass of the flange and the flare of the bulb are hermetically sealed together. The lamp is now removed from the machine and a pair of pliers are inserted into the stem centering the filament and forming a ridge on the outside of the seal, making it more secure and creating an anchorage for the

cement used in basing. The lamp is now annealed and afterwards inspected.

Exhausting.—Producing a vacuum within the lamp and sealing or tipping the tube through which the exhausting takes place is the next operation. First, the inside of the top tube is painted with a phosphorus preparation. The lamp is then heated in an extremely hot flame to drive the gas from its sides. Next it is connected to a preliminary pump and the air is fairly well exhausted. Following this it is attached to a second pump which has an ability to produce a higher vacuum and practically all the air is extracted. While on the second pump the lamp is lighted. The pumps are shut off and the gas flame is directed against the tube heating the phosphorus matter which gives off a gas which combines with the residual gases in the bulb, forming a solid precipitate so small that it cannot be seen. At the same time the exhaust tube is fused off a short distance below the bottom of the bulb, leaving the tip which is seen on the majority of lamps, and the current is shut off from the lamp. The lamp is now inspected for spotted filament, vacuum, and all mechanical and electrical defects which could possibly have taken place up to this point. It is then ready for the photometer room, that is, to be tested to determine the voltage at which it will give the candlepower for which it is manufactured. Upon this being ascertained, it is placed in a tray with similar lamps and left in a certain section of the factory until the tray becomes full, when it is put into stock. Ordinary 2 to 24 candlepower lamps are sorted fifty to a tray; with larger sizes there are naturally less.

Finishing.—When an order is received lamps of proper candlepower voltage and current are taken from the stock room and again tested for vacuum. A felt washer and a license label are then placed in the stem. The former keeps the leading-in wires apart and also prevents cement from getting in. The lamp is again tested for spots and for selection by being burned in series. This would readily show if any lamp had become mixed. The next step is the basing. A shellac cement is placed in the base, which is put over the neck of the lamp, one of the leading-in wires coming out through the center of the tip of the base. The other leading-in wire protrudes between the lamp and the shell of the base. The lamp is then placed in an oven and the base thoroughly baked. The leading-in wires are then soldered to the base and the lamp is cleaned by having the lower three-quarters of it placed in boiling water containing whiting. It is then dried with paper and the base is cleansed. The lamp is then labelled, tested for vacuum, straight base, proper soldering, cleanli-

ness and all mechanical and electrical defects. If etching is desired it is done at this time. The lamp is also frosted at this stage, label of course not having been put on. The lamp is now ready for shipment.

Sixty-eight people at least handle a carbon filament incandescent lamp while it is in the process of construction, no two people doing the same kind of work. This does not include the parties having charge of inspections, neither does it mean that only that number of operations are necessary. Some of the help take charge of a lamp while it is going through several steps in the course of completion.

GEM LAMPS.

The chief difference in the manufacturing make-up of the gem lamp compared to a carbon is that the thread of the former is baked in an electric furnace before and after being treated, giving it the appearance and electrical characteristics of a metal.

MANUFACTURE OF TANTALUM LAMPS.

The manufacturing process of the tantalum lamp differs from that of the carbon lamp in the following respects: The filament, which is drawn from tantalum, a metal, is of very low resistance, and therefore has to be extremely long. It is found convenient to support it upon spiders, attached to a glass tree, which is connected to the stem where the anchor in a carbon lamp is found. The parts of the leading-in wires composed of platinum do not protrude from the end of the stem, but are sealed therein and are joined to small copper wires with tubed ends, which extend from the stem for an inch or so and into which are inserted the ends of the tantalum filament, a firm connection being made by pressing the tubed copper wires together. No paste is used in making the joint.

MANUFACTURE OF TUNGSTEN LAMPS.

The manufacturing process employed in producing tungsten lamps is similar to that adopted in building carbon illuminants, excepting in the construction of the filament and the mount.

Tungsten is an acid-forming metal, found in the following ores:

Wolframite,—in the form of tungstate of iron and manganese.

Tungstenite or shellite,—in the form of tungstate of calcium.

Scheelite,—in the form of tungstate of lead.

Wolframine,—in the form of tungstic acid.

Tungsten is also frequently found in tin ores.

The tungsten used in manufacturing lamp filaments is secured, as far as the

writer knows, entirely from wolframite, and is received by the lamp manufacturers in this country in the form of tungstic acid, a powder and oxide.

Tungstic acid may be secured by finely grinding wolframite, heating same with hydrochloric acid, which disrupts the tungstate of iron and manganese, forming an oxide of tungsten, and chlorides of iron and manganese which are soluble. The oxide of tungsten and chloride of iron and manganese are washed thoroughly by decantation, that is, by letting it settle and pouring off the liquids. This should be done at least a dozen times. By such a procedure we secure oxide of tungsten and a few minor impurities. This precipitate is dissolved in ammonia, forming ammonium-tungstate, which is filtered free from most of the impurities.

The ammonium-tungstate which has passed through the filter is heated, the ammonia and water evaporating, leaving ammonium-tungstate, which is boiled after nitric acid has been added to it. The ammonium-tungstate, after it has been thoroughly washed with water to entirely eliminate all traces of nitric acid, becomes tungstic acid practically free from other compounds.

The First to Experiment.—Dr. Auer Von Welsbach, who more than twenty years ago brought out the gas mantle bearing his name, commenced previous to 1898 to experiment with osmium for the purpose of employing it as a lamp filament, because of the extremely high temperature to which it could be subjected without vaporizing or losing solidity. The fact became apparent, however, that the scarcity of this article would probably make it impracticable for commercial purposes. Tungsten was therefore substituted, as it could be handled on about the same lines, and the results already secured with osmium would be of great value. At this time Drs. Just and Hanaman, working in conjunction with Dr. Kuzel, also started to experiment with tungsten as an illuminant.

Therefore, several years ago at least three sets of men, working along different lines, were endeavoring to bring out tungsten lamps.

Principal Methods of Manufacturing Tungsten Filaments.—We will take this subject up briefly and in a general way, it being unnecessary to go into details. The chief object is to show that the filament, like that of carbon, is squirted and not drawn from metal.

The Auer process consists of taking tungstic acid, driving practically all of the oxygen from it, bringing it into a state of metallic tungsten, which is mixed with a binder and squirted through delicate diamond dies, into threads.

Drs. Just and Hanaman use the substitution process, which up to a certain point is greatly similar to that employed in making the regular cellulose filament. Practically no change in construction occurs until the treating stage is reached. Then a gas of tungstic compound is used, instead of hydrocarbons.

The Kuzel, or colloid process, consists of treating metallic tungsten with strong boiling acid and alkali, alternately, washing it intermittently with water until converted into a colloid. The colloid is then precipitated, the liquid is drawn off and the residue, consisting of a gelatinous mass, is squirted. Another method of securing colloidal tungsten is to take two tungsten electrodes, place them under water, and allow an electric current to pass from one to the other. Small particles of tungsten are disrupted from the electrodes, passing into the water, forming colloidal tungsten.

Any of the three above methods will result in producing fairly pure tungsten. There is, however, more work to be done, and it is believed that all the parties mentioned herein pursue nearly the same course from this point of manufacture.

The filament having been squirted, it is dried in an oven, after which it is placed in an electric furnace operated at about 2000 degrees C. This readily removes the more volatile parts. It is then taken out of the furnace, and an electric current is passed through it while it is occupying an atmosphere of inert gas. The result is the production of a thread composed of practically pure tungsten.

Mounting Tungsten Filaments.—The method of mounting a tungsten filament differs from that employed with a carbon filament. The platinum tips of the leading-in wires which generally protrude from the stem are entirely sealed therein and are connected to copper wires which extend through the stem into the lamp and are electrically welded to two legs of the filaments.

The filaments in the lamp are supported by anchors attached to a glass tree which is firmly connected to the stem.

PERFORMANCE OF CARBON, TANTALUM, AND TUNGSTEN LAMPS.

From the standpoint of current, candlepower, total watts, and w. p. c., tantalum, tungsten, and metallized carbon filament lamps are less susceptible to changes in electrical pressure than regular carbon lamps. The resistance of the metal and metallized filament increases, whereas that of the regular carbon filament usually decreases with a rise in voltage.

Following will be found tables showing the comparative results upon carbon, gem, tantalum, and tungsten lamps, when they are operated at from 90 to 110 per cent of their normal voltage:

CHANGE OF RESISTANCE WITH CHANGE OF VOLTAGE.

Percentage of voltage to that of normal.	Carbon...	Gem.....	Tantalum	Tungsten.
90%.....	100.16%	98 %	97 %	96 %
95	100.08	98.7	98.5	98
100 (Normal)...	100	100	100	100
105	99.91	100.7	101	102
110	99.81	101.6	102.5	104

CHANGE OF CURRENT WITH CHANGE OF VOLTAGE.

Percentage of voltage to that of normal.	Carbon...	Gem.....	Tantalum	Tungsten
90%.....	90 %	91 %	93 %	93.5%
95	95	96.3	97	97
100 (Normal)...	100	100	100	100
105	105	104	103.5	103
110	110	108.25	107	106

VARIAION OF C. P. COMPARED TO VARIATION OF VOLTAGE.

Percentage of voltage to that of normal.	Carbon...	Gem.....	Tantalum	Tungsten
90%.....	56 %	59.5%	64 %	67 %
95	75	77	80.5	82
100 (Normal)...	100	100	100	100
105	131	128.5	123	119
110	168	162	148	141

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE IN TOTAL WATTS COMPARED TO PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE IN VOLTAGE.

Percentage of voltage to that of normal.	Carbon...	Gem.....	Tantalum	Tungsten
90%.....	81 %	82 %	83.5%	84 %
95	90	91.5	92	92
100 (Normal)...	100	100	100	100
105	110.5	109.4	109	108
110	121.5	120.3	117.5	117

WATTS PER CANDLE OF LAMPS.

Percentage of voltage to that of normal.	Watts per mean horizontal candlepower.			
	Carbon	Gem	Tantalum	Tungsten
90%.....	4.5	3.4	2.73	1.57
95.....	3.73	3	2.39	1.4
100 (Normal)...	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.25
105.....	2.61	2.19	1.86	1.13
110.....	2.23	1.85	1.66	1.03

Watts per candle of lamps operated at 90 to 110 per cent of normal voltage when the m. h. c. p. specific efficiency is: carbon, 3.1; gem, 2.5; tantalum, 2.1; and tungsten, 1.25. See table.

In glancing over the tables given in this article, it will be seen that with the exception of resistance, the minimum and maximum points reached in performance when the e. m. f. changes are nearer to that of normal with metal and metallized filament lamps than with those having regular carbon filaments. Whereas, at 90 per cent of normal voltage, a carbon lamp's resistance is 100.16 per cent of that secured at normal voltage, that of the gem is 98 per cent, that of the tantalum is 97 per cent, and that of the tungsten is 96 per cent. At 110 per cent of normal voltage the resistance to that at normal is 99.81 per cent with a carbon, 101.6 per cent with a gem, 102.5 per cent with a tantalum, and 104 per cent with tungsten lamp.

On account of the different characteristics of the resistance of the carbon, gem, tantalum, and tungsten lamps, their current is naturally affected in such a way, that at 90 per cent of normal voltage it is reduced 10 per cent with carbon lamps, 9 per cent with gem lamps, 7 per cent with tantalum lamps, and 6½ per cent with tungsten lamps; and at 110 per cent of normal voltage, the current of the carbon lamp is increased 10 per cent, of the gem 8.25 per cent, of the tantalum 7 per cent, and of the tungsten 6 per cent.

The resistance of tungsten, tantalum, and gem lamps, being less than that of regular carbon lamps, when operated at a voltage lower than normal, causes their current, as has been shown, to be higher respectively, and their candlepower must necessarily be greater. The carbon lamp gives 56 per cent, the gem 59.5 per cent, the tantalum 64 per cent, and the tungsten 67 per cent of its rated candlepower, when operated at 90 per cent of normal voltage, and 168 per cent, 162 per cent, 148 per cent, and 141 per cent candlepower, respectively, when run at 110 per cent of correct voltage. This shows that the light delivered by metal and metallized lamps is much less affected than

that from regular cellulose filament lamps, by variation of voltage, a fact which has already been mentioned. It is a matter, however, which cannot be brought out too strongly. Therefore, let us once more refer to the table showing variation of candlepower compared to variation of voltage, and note that a drop of 5 per cent from normal voltage causes a reduction of 25 per cent in the illumination received from carbon, 23 per cent in that received from gem, 19½ per cent in that received from tantalum, and 18 per cent in that received from tungsten lamps. A rise of the same percentage above normal, causes an addition in candlepower of 31 per cent with regular carbon, 28.5 per cent with gem, 23 per cent with tantalum, and 19 per cent with tungsten lamps.

The increase in total watts is less with metal and metallized filament lamps than with regular carbon filament lamps, operated above voltage.

The w. p. c. do not vary as much with tantalum, tungsten and gem lamps as they do with carbon, when the voltage is changeable. Not only are the metal and metallized filament illuminants far more efficient, but their percentage of change in w. p. c. is much less than that of carbon lamps, when run at a fluctuating voltage. When the electrical pressure is unsteady the performance of both the metal filament lamps mentioned herein is certainly most gratifying. The nearer the results obtained at varying voltage comes to that secured at normal, the more the troubles will be diminished of the parties generating and using current for lighting. With every recent development of a new lamp, a marked improvement has taken place in this respect.

Rating of Lamps.—The majority of carbon lamps are designated according to their mean intensity of light in a horizontal direction. Gem, tantalum, and tungsten lamps are rated by their lamp wattage. The valuing of lamps by the average of only a portion of their luminous flux is misleading, unless it is simply the illumination produced thereby which is being considered. In this event, the necessary light may oftentimes be strengthened by the use of reflectors, and the efficiency should be based upon the results obtained from the lamp operated in conjunction with its accessory. As the approximate total wattage of a lamp is always known, and as the effective candlepower of a lamp is often unknown to lamp manufacturers, because of their being unaware of the reflector which will be used in conjunction with the illuminant, it is easy to see why a change in rating has taken place.

Efficiency.—Rated according to their mean horizontal candlepower, the English

TUNGSTEN AND OTHER LAMPS

Designation.	Carbon.				Gem.								Tantalum				Meridian Tungsten		Regular Tungsten				
	1												Direct		60-Alt'g								
C. P.	2	16	16	32	32	16.	20	32	40	50	75	100	20	40	20	40	32	48	20	32	48	80	20
Nominal W. P. C.	3	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Actual W. P. C.	4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Total Watts	5	49.6	56.	99.2	114.2	40.	50.	80.	100	125	187.5	250	40	80	40	80	40	60	25	40	60	100	40
Hours Useful Life	6	450	830	430	900	450	450	450	460	450	450	450	800	800	400	400	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
K. W. H. Cons. dur. Useful Life.	7	22.3	46.5	42.6	102.7	18.0	22.5	36.0	46.0	56.3	84.4	112.5	32.	64.	18.	48.	32.	48.	20.	32.	48.	80.	40.
Cost of Lamp	8	.20	.20	.30	.30	.25	.25	.35	.35	1.00	.65	.80	.50	.85	.50	.85	1.50	1.75	0.85	1.10	1.40	1.75	1.75
Cost of Renewals per 1000 Hrs..	9	.444	.241	.698	.333	.556	.556	.778	.778	1.45	1.444	1.778	.625	1.063	1.111	1.416	1.875	2.188	1.063	1.375	1.75	2.188	2.188
Cost of Power per Kilowatt Hour	10	.692	.521	1.194	.904	.756	.806	1.178	1.237	1.625	2.382	3.028	.825	1.463	1.311	1.816	2.075	2.488	1.188	1.575	2.06	2.688	2.688
	11	.816	.661	1.442	1.186	.856	.931	1.378	1.487	1.937	2.850	3.653	.925	1.663	1.411	2.036	2.175	2.638	1.251	1.675	2.20	2.938	2.938
	12	.940	.801	1.690	1.476	.956	1.066	1.578	1.737	2.250	3.319	4.278	1.025	1.863	1.511	2.216	2.275	2.788	1.313	1.776	2.35	3.188	3.188
	13	1.064	.941	1.938	1.760	1.056	1.181	1.778	1.987	2.562	3.788	4.903	1.125	2.063	1.611	2.416	2.375	2.938	1.376	1.875	2.50	3.438	3.438
	14	1.188	1.081	2.186	2.046	1.156	1.306	1.978	2.237	2.875	4.257	5.528	1.225	2.263	1.711	2.616	2.476	3.088	1.436	1.975	2.65	3.688	3.688
	15	1.312	1.221	2.434	2.331	1.256	1.431	2.178	2.487	3.187	4.725	6.153	1.325	2.463	1.811	2.816	2.575	3.238	1.501	2.075	2.80	3.938	3.938
	16	1.436	1.361	2.682	2.617	1.356	1.556	2.378	2.737	3.500	5.194	6.778	1.425	2.663	1.911	3.016	2.675	3.388	1.536	2.175	2.95	4.138	4.138
	17	1.560	1.501	2.930	2.902	1.456	1.681	2.578	2.987	3.812	5.663	7.403	1.525	2.863	2.011	3.236	2.775	3.538	1.626	2.276	3.10	4.438	4.438
	18	1.684	1.641	3.178	3.188	1.556	1.806	2.778	3.237	4.125	6.132	8.028	1.625	3.063	2.111	3.416	2.875	3.688	1.688	2.375	3.25	4.688	4.688
	19	1.808	1.781	3.426	3.473	1.656	1.981	2.978	3.487	4.437	6.000	8.653	1.725	3.263	2.211	3.616	2.975	3.838	1.781	2.473	3.40	4.938	4.938
	20	1.932	1.921	3.674	3.759	1.756	2.056	3.178	3.737	4.750	7.069	9.278	1.825	3.463	2.311	3.816	3.075	3.988	1.873	2.575	3.55	5.188	5.188
	21	2.056	2.061	3.922	4.044	1.856	2.161	3.378	3.987	5.062	7.388	9.903	1.925	3.663	2.416	4.016	3.176	4.138	1.816	2.676	3.70	5.438	5.438
	22	2.180	2.201	4.170	4.330	1.956	2.306	3.578	4.237	5.375	8.007	10.528	2.025	3.863	2.511	4.216	3.275	4.288	1.938	2.775	3.85	5.688	5.688
	23	2.304	2.341	4.418	4.615	2.056	2.431	3.778	4.487	5.687	8.475	11.153	2.125	4.063	2.611	4.416	3.375	4.438	2.031	2.876	4.00	5.938	5.938
	24	2.428	2.481	4.666	4.901	2.156	2.556	3.978	4.737	6.000	8.944	11.778	2.225	4.263	2.711	4.616	3.475	4.588	2.063	2.976	4.15	6.188	6.188
	25	2.552	2.621	4.914	5.186	2.256	2.681	4.178	4.987	6.312	9.413	12.403	2.325	4.463	2.811	4.816	3.575	4.738	2.126	3.075	4.30	6.438	6.438
	26	2.676	2.761	5.162	5.472	2.356	2.806	4.378	5.237	6.625	9.882	13.028	2.425	4.663	2.916	5.016	3.676	4.888	2.188	3.175	4.45	6.688	6.688
	27	2.800	2.901	5.410	5.757	2.456	2.931	4.578	5.487	6.937	10.340	13.653	2.525	4.863	3.011	5.216	3.775	5.038	2.231	3.276	4.60	6.938	6.938
	28	2.924	3.041	5.658	6.043	2.556	3.066	4.778	5.737	7.250	10.819	14.278	2.625	5.063	3.111	5.416	3.875	5.188	2.288	3.375	4.75	7.188	7.188
	29	3.172	3.321	6.154	6.614	2.756	3.306	5.178	6.237	7.875	11.767	15.528	2.825	5.463	3.311	5.816	4.075	5.488	2.438	3.575	5.05	7.688	7.688
30	3.420	3.601	6.650	7.185	2.956	3.556	5.578	6.737	8.500	12.694	16.778	3.025	5.861	3.411	6.216	4.275	5.788	2.563	3.775	5.35	8.188	8.188	
31	3.668	3.881	7.146	7.756	3.156	3.806	5.978	7.237	9.125	13.692	18.028	3.225	6.263	3.511	6.616	4.475	6.088	2.688	3.975	5.65	8.688	8.688	
32	3.916	4.161	7.642	8.327	3.356	4.066	6.378	7.737	9.750	14.569	19.278	3.425	6.663	3.611	7.016	4.675	6.388	2.813	4.175	5.95	9.188	9.188	
33	4.164	4.441	8.138	8.898	3.556	4.306	6.778	8.237	10.375	15.507	20.528	3.625	7.063	3.711	7.416	4.875	6.688	2.938	4.375	6.25	9.688	9.688	
34	4.412	4.721	8.634	9.469	3.756	4.556	7.178	8.737	11.000	16.444	21.778	3.825	7.463	3.811	7.816	5.075	6.988	3.063	4.575	6.55	10.188	10.188	
35	4.660	5.001	9.130	10.040	3.956	4.806	7.578	9.237	11.625	17.382	23.028	4.025	7.863	3.911	8.216	5.275	7.288	3.188	4.775	6.85	10.688	10.688	
36	4.908	5.281	9.626	10.611	4.156	5.056	7.978	9.737	12.250	18.319	24.278	4.225	8.263	4.011	8.616	5.475	7.588	3.313	4.975	7.15	11.188	11.188	
37	5.156	5.561	10.122	11.182	4.356	5.306	8.378	10.237	12.875	19.257	25.528	4.425	8.663	4.111	9.016	5.675	7.888	3.438	5.175	7.45	11.688	11.688	
38	5.404	5.841	10.618	11.753	4.556	5.556	8.778	10.737	13.500	20.194	26.778	4.625	9.063	4.211	9.416	5.875	8.188	3.563	5.375	7.75	12.188	12.188	
39	5.652	6.121	11.114	12.324	4.756	5.806	9.178	11.237	14.125	21.132	28.028	4.825	9.463	4.311	9.816	6.075	8.488	3.688	5.575	8.05	12.688	12.688	
40	5.900	6.401	11.610	12.895	4.956	6.056	9.578	11.737	14.750	22.069	29.278	5.025	9.863	4.411	10.216	6.275	8.788	3.813	5.775	8.35	13.188	13.188	
41	6.148	6.681	12.106	13.466	5.156	6.306	9.978	12.237	15.375	23.007	30.528	5.225	10.263	4.511	10.616	6.475	9.088	3.938	5.975	8.65	13.688	13.688	
42	6.396	6.961	12.602	14.037	5.356	6.506	10.378	12.737	16.000	23.944	31.778	5.425	10.663	4.611	11.016	6.675	9.388	4.063	6.175	8.95	14.188	14.188	
43	6.644	7.241	13.098	14.608	5.556	6.806	10.778	13.237	16.625	24.882	33.028	5.625	11.063	4.711	11.416	6.875	9.688	4.188	6.375	9.25	14.688	14.688	
For each one cent difference in cost of Lamp add or subtract.	44	.0222	.0120	.0232	.0111	.0222	.0222	.0222	.0217	.0222	.0222	.0222	.0125	.0125	.0222	.0166	.0125	.0125	.0125	.0125	.0125	.0125	.0125
Cost of Renewals per 1000 KWH.	45	\$8.95	\$4.31	\$7.04	\$2.92	\$12.39	\$11.11	\$9.72	\$7.37	\$8.09	\$7.69	\$7.12	\$15.62	\$13.29	\$2.78	\$17.70	\$46.37	\$36.46	\$42.50	\$34.37	\$29.17	\$21.87	\$21.87

parliamentary candle being used as a unit, the highest commercial efficiency of carbon lamps of 8 c. p. and over is 3.1 w. p. c. with a useful life of approximately 450 hours; of a gem lamp, 2.5 w. p. c. with equal useful life; of a tantalum lamp, 2 w. p. c. with a useful life of 800 hours on d. c., uncertain on a. c.; of a tungsten lamp, 1.25 w. p. c. with a life of 1,000 hours.

Although the operating temperature of the tungsten filament is higher than that of any of the other illuminants mentioned herein, the lamp itself, while in service, is much cooler than the carbon, gem, or tantalum lamp.

Intrinsic Brilliancy of Lamp Filaments.

—The candlepower per sq. inch of the filaments of carbon 3.1 w. p. c., gem 2.5 w. p. c., tantalum 2 w. p. c., and tungsten 1.25 w. p. c. lamps is 480, 625, 750 and 1,000 respectively.

Quality of Light.—The light of tungsten lamps more closely approaches daylight than that of other illuminants. It naturally follows that tungsten lamps cause colors to retain more nearly their true values than any other artificial light source.

I wish to thank Mr. Frank M. Dorsey, chemist, for assistance in the preparation of this paper, and the Shelby Tungsten Lamp Works for the use of the accompanying table.

RETURN GOVERNMENT CONTROL TO PEOPLE.

Civic, Public and Commercial Questions Should be Discussed in Meetings Halls.

Let us return to the government ideas of the founders of our commonwealth; give back to the people the control of their government of which they were shorn by political party machinery; bring the people into close contact with the spirit of the town hall meeting; establish neighborhood or district meeting halls that may be permanent forums of the people for the discussion of civic, public, communal questions.

The recent holding of the Brookline town meeting has brought to public attention the educational and civic service value of the town meetings and the peremptory need of our commonwealth bringing the people back to the ideas of the founders through the instrumentality of neighborhood or district halls and a greater power afforded our citizenship for the settling of public questions.

The town hall is the forum of true democracy. It was the fruitful colonial seed of republicanism.

Within its confines public servants were elected by a free ballot and abstract political principles were debated. It was the town meeting that disseminated among the colonists a true, aye, divine appreciation of the inherent rights of man. The officers of King George III hated and feared the town meeting. They called it the "focus of rebellion," because it excited the opposition of crown officers and laid the foundation of our republic.

The government of a township is vested in the town meeting, "at which every adult male residing within the limits of the township is expected to be present, and is at liberty to address the meeting and vote on any question that may come up."

In Brookline the township system is to be found in its completeness. There the people settle all problems, redress all grievances, define all principles, decide on every aspirant for public office.

It has been well said that "our political regression in the cities has come from the absence of the town hall principle and practice, and that "the first step in reform must be its restoration." Mrs. Humphrey Ward said, "A republic means discussion."

In the cities we have no place of assemblage for election districts where in an open democratic conference general and special politics and all questions of public concern may be solved and the representatives of the people instructed. Therein the town government finds its superiority over city government.

Is therein to be found the reason for the small comparative vote in populous districts? Is it not true that the complex technique of party organization and procedure has kept the people of our populous centers from voting and as far removed from making laws as the back-village Filipino? Voting at a city election only proves party supremacy as a rule.

The caucus is as important as the election or even as the legislature. Under our system as shown in the cities the

politician rules the electorate and he would rather have the voter a puff-ball than an honest citizen with civic pride because he is more dirigible.

As a means to bring our local and state government as nearly as possible in likeness to the town meeting we should have in every neighborhood or caucus district, under the control of the board of election, a hall where may be held party caucuses, conventions, independent movements and where all propositions of a public spirit, civic betterment nature might be discussed by the citizens generally.

District halls opened under proper regulation to the people of every section of our community would be a moral and educational factor.

It is in relation to the immigrant that the neighbor district halls would perform one of their most important functions. The congested districts are populated largely by the foreign born, the immigrant who but a few years ago came to our shores. Invariably the immigrant coming to our cities establishes himself in a home near his countrymen, with whose folk-lore, customs and tongue he is acquainted. He comes little in contact with those outside his own neighborhood. He speaks his own language and reads his own newspapers.

District or neighborhood halls would be an influence that would bring the denizens in their vicinities into intimate acquaintance with public questions of the day pertaining to the good and welfare of communal and general society.

The recently arrived foreigner and in fact all our citizens should be brought into contact with the best of our civilization and taught that the government is maintained for their welfare.

Neighborhood district halls would engender and foster a spirit of pride in neighborhood welfare and would be a force actuating for the betterment of civic life. They would be rallying places for the development of neighborhood feeling, the lack of which now has much to do with the inefficiency and aristocracy so characteristic of public life. Improvement societies would meet in these halls and by their local pride and interest in local progress would exercise an influence of uplift that would reach far beyond their neighborhood districts.

We should bring into our government the spirit of the constitution. That the meaning of the fundamental doctrine of our liberties be living, actuating, impelling in the chambers of legislation, our citizens must of need be alert, interested, enthusiastic, high purposed in the selection of our law makers, and conversant with public questions.

This done, we shall have no executive, either of the commonwealth nor of a department thereof, who may with impunity dismiss from consideration a petition for

redress of grievance issuing from a large minority of our people; the people will rule; democracy, not aristocracy, will be the keynote of our government.

Bring the elections nearer the people. Provide for the people district halls for discussion of public questions.

"We regard a man that takes no interest in public affairs as a useless character," said Pericles in his appeal to the Athenians in the dark days of the Peloponnesian war.

When Guizot asked Lowell how long the American republic would endure Lowell answered: "So long as the ideas of the men who founded it continue dominant."

In those days the people were masters of its statesmen; now it is their servant.

That the people may take more interest in public affairs, they should have more power in the settlement of public questions; they should have the opportunity of discussing and determining on public questions from time to time in neighborhood halls.

That this government—our republic—may not perish, we should return to the principles of the founders. Bring the people closer to the spirit of the town meetings through the neighborhood district meeting halls, whereat they may gain a knowledge of public questions and imbibe an enthusiastic, unabating interest in the civic and political betterment of their communities.—John F. H. Mellen in the April Bostonian.

DON'T BE SOUR.

Don't imagine, my boy, if you throw up your job

That the firm that employs you will fail,
That the whole office force in their anguish will sob,

And the senior partner turn pale.
You are highly efficient, and active and bright—

So you say. I'm unwilling to doubt you;
But the chance of all this is incredibly slight,

There are plenty of others without you.

Don't get mad with the girl, and to make her feel bad

Fail to go for your usual call.

It's the truth, though I know it sounds awfully sad,

That she never may miss you at all.
It's a mighty poor policy staying away,
Though I grant that at times she may flout you.

But I know that I'm in a position to say
There are plenty of others without you.

Don't get soured on the world and do anything rash,

Not to speak of the good for your soul,
If you jump in the lake you may make a small splash,

But you'll never leave much of a hole.
Don't expect folks to make such a terrible fuss,

When they think very little about you,
And, to use common language, aren't caring a cuss,

There are plenty of others without you.

—Icon, in Granite Cutter's Journal.

GREAT PREACHER APPEALS TO WOMEN.

Remarkable Address to Delegates to Chicago Conference of the Woman's Trade Union League, by Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan.

(From Clerks' International Advocate.)

"I am glad to welcome women who are working to get justice from the strong arm of capital—intelligent women who stand for an ideal that appeals to those that are of the finer type of womanhood; to those that are ready to interest themselves in the welfare of others; to those that love justice on earth through bright days and dark days. The saying that 'many are called but few are chosen,' is true everywhere, but increasingly true as selfishness and sensuality dominate; increasingly true as men become more and more selfish. Unselfishness in this commercial age has become a thing to be scoffed at. Hardly has any man dared to do an unselfish deed in this increase of mammon, but, we ask, 'What is he to get out of it?' In this age there are those that believe that unselfish devotion can never be genuine, that virtue can never rise to a greater height than mere pretense; that the love of an ideal is nothing but an empty dream, foreign to this practical age, and quite ridiculous in the eyes of business men, therefore are they to be admired who serve any part in unselfishness: They are to be doubly admired who serve a righteous cause, as do they who seek to strengthen labor by the only way it can be strengthened—by union—that their united voice may be heard for justice and against the wrongs perpetrated against labor, both in this age and in the past.

"Criticism of even the best things is always possible. Nothing is so easy as to criticize. Men argue against religion as an excuse for personal deficiencies. Down through the ages even religious men have done many things that are wrong, in the name of religion, and many men, because of the deficiencies of those professing religion, argue against religion, ignorantly holding the ills that come in the wake of any noble service against that service. Labor unions have been and are undoubtedly guilty of great wrongs, of many tyrannies and injustices to individuals. Some have been unjust to Catholics. Individuals have taken the bread from the widow and the orphan, but I am sure that the mistakes of labor will never cry to heaven for vengeance as will the wrongs done to labor by employers and capitalists through the ages."

Illustrating the powerlessness of the

single individual to right wrongs suffered at the hands of the unjust and dishonorable employer, Father O'Callaghan cited a case brought to his attention sixteen or seventeen years ago, when he was a student at Washington, D. C., adding that those present should thank God that through the power of the union they are now able to call a halt on the exploiter of labor. The incident referred to follows:

One bitter, cold night the Father was appealed to for aid by a poor negro, who stated that but for the kindness of a florist who had permitted him to sleep the previous night in one of his greenhouses, he would surely have perished from the cold. The poor man had come from a construction camp, where he had been working. When the first pay day came around, he and the others laboring with him were put off. This continued for several weeks, when a lot of ignorant negroes from the far south were brought in. When the men first employed asked for their pay they were told that the contract had changed hands, that the present contractors had nothing to do with the debts of the former contractors, and that if they did not like it they could leave. And so the poor man had tramped on foot, half starved and half frozen, to Washington.

Continuing, Father O'Callaghan said: "I believe that men will some day despise as utterly despicable, the laborer who is a scab, the man who will not join hands with those that seek to gain his rights for him—a traitor in the midst of those that are fighting for his liberty; such a man is hardly less contemptible than the labor leader who is unworthy of his trust and who enters into a compact with the enemies of labor. I believe the steadfast virtue of the people will assert itself, and that larger justice will be done to those who are courageously endeavoring to demand their rights through union."

Speaking of the low wage rate offered girls and women by many employers, some of whom it is said replied when complaint was made that the money received was not enough to live on, that the compensation was sufficient, as the girl was expected to have a "friend" to depend upon for the deficit.

"I am glad women are uniting that they may demand a living wage," declared Father O'Callaghan, "that they may say to those that are making money out of human blood, and think they do justice by giving a donation to some institution, that every one laboring to create the great properties of commerce should have a share in the millions that are earned.

"Every woman who would further the aims of womanhood should join hands with her sisters who are fighting for her rights. Let us hope and pray that every course undertaken to further the aims

of these women may receive a blessing and that ultimate justice may triumph over the wrongs perpetrated in this age and in the past against labor; that a large purpose may inspire those engaged in this work and that we may some day realize that the strength of the nation depends upon the love of justice in the individual. No man can be party to injustice without threatening the very foundations of our land. We should treat him as an enemy. The honest fanatic, no matter how wrong he may be, is nobler in God's sight than is that miserable wretch who is looking only for himself."

SUCCESS OF CONFERENCE METHODS.

Extracts from 91-page report on "Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration in Great Britain," by John B. McPherson, published in the *Bulletin of the Department of Labor*, Washington, May, 1900.

"When a strike has been ordered and carried on for some time, it is usually brought to a close by the intervention of a third person, or by a conference between the antagonists. If the end can be reached in this way, after a time of weary fighting and loss, why not let the conference precede the strike and prevent all the distressing accompaniments of such a struggle? Many strikes have been caused by slight misunderstandings, and have been brought to an end by exhaustion, not by voluntary submission on either side; and bitterness has resulted where acquiescence should have been found. It is necessary, therefore, to have a place for calm, second thought, where the whole situation may be gone over in a courteous, argumentative way about a common table, with equal chance for expression of views and opinions. . . .

"Contact on these boards has fostered respect and good feeling. The masters, who years ago, by holding themselves aloof, created the impression that they were the dominant, the men the servient, factor in the trade, have now lost in large measure their autocratic characteristic and meet the men on an equality in a friendly, conciliatory way. Brought together as they have been, face to face, in the meetings, both sides have learned to see things in a clearer light, and false pride and obstinacy, always barriers to amicable understanding, have been broken down. Open discussion about a common table has shown points of view either of one side or the other,

not before thought of by the opposition, and very naturally a far better understanding, on the whole, exists today than ever before between employers and employed, which must make for peace and happiness and be the basis for all negotiations between capital and labor.

"To create and continue this good feeling, care must be taken by the associations to elect as their representatives, not radicals, but men of strong common sense and honesty of purpose, masters fair enough to see the justice in the case presented by the men, and representatives of the men who have courage to accept a decrease when the situation demands it. In a word, extremists must be excluded, and those alone chosen who seek the truth, and once finding it, are willing to stand fast to the agreement and urge its adoption by their association. . . .

"This investigation will not have failed in its purpose if the publicity given to the facts and opinions here presented offers any suggestions for avoiding harsh measures, tends to establish more friendly relations between capital and labor, or helps in any way to spread throughout this vast country, rich in its manifold industries, those principles which have solved in a satisfactory manner many intricate and perplexing problems which have confronted the manufacturers and workmen of England during forty years of constant change and growth.

The industries covered by Mr. McPherson in this investigation were the Engineering Trade, Mining, Coal Trade, Boot and Shoe Trade, Iron and Steel, Iron Mining, Boiler Making, Lace Trade, Cotton Trade, Potteries, Dyeing and Brassworkers. The report includes also a study of the London Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Board.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

CONVENTION. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will meet in convention Sept. 20, 1909, as per the following provision of Article XVII of the Constitution.

The convention of the Brotherhood which will be held in September, 1909, will, without doubt, be the largest and busiest convention in the history of the Brotherhood and each Local Union in good standing should have its full quota of delegates in attendance.

The last convention of the I. B. E. W. was held in Louisville, Ky., September, 1905, and while the convention transacted considerable business of moment in the history of the Brotherhood, it left many things undone which the coming convention will take up.

Since the Louisville convention, as is well known, there have been certain new developments in the Brotherhood and many matters of great moment will come before the convention and be acted upon.

It is therefore up to each Local Union of the Brotherhood to begin from now on the preparation of matter for the consideration of the coming convention to the end that when delegates assemble they can have the advanced ideas of those interested in the Brotherhood's progress. Local Unions in the selection of delegates should see to it that the Constitution is complied with in every respect to the end that they will be properly represented at the convention.

The coming convention will be without question the most important one in the history of the Brotherhood, and will have many new questions which have arisen since our last convention in Louisville in 1905 to take up.

ARTICLE XVII.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The I. B. E. W. shall meet in convention on the third Monday in September, every four years, at such place as shall be decided upon by referendum vote.

Sec. 2. Immediately after the opening of the I. C., the G. P. and the chairman of the E. B. shall appoint a Committee on Rules and Credentials, and after report of Committee on Rules and Credentials, he shall appoint the following committees: 1st, G. P.'s report; 2d, G. S.'s report; 3d, G. T.'s report; 4th, E. B.'s report; 5th, Ways and Means; 6th, Finance; 7th, Grievance and Appeals; 8th, Resolutions. These committees shall each consist of seven members.

Sec. 3. On motion of five Local Unions in good standing, no two L. U.'s to be in the same E. B. district, the place for holding the convention can be changed by a

two-thirds vote of the Locals voting, each L. U. having only one vote. The votes to be decided by a two-thirds vote of its members. A special I. C. can be called in the same manner.

Sec. 4. No L. U. of the I. B. E. W. shall be entitled to representation at the I. C. unless said L. U. has been in the Brotherhood six months prior to the convention

Sec. 5. The G. P. and G. T., prior to the convention, shall deposit sufficient funds in such bank in the convention city as they may select, to be used to defray the expenses of said convention.

Sec. 6. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of the majority of the delegates attending. The I. C. shall be governed by the following rules:

1. Call to Order.
2. Presenting Credentials.
3. Reports of Committee on Credentials.
4. Roll Call.
5. Reading of Minutes.
6. Appointment of Committees.
7. Communications and Bills.
8. Resolutions, etc.
9. Reports of Officers and E. B.
10. Reports of Committees.
11. Unfinished Business.
12. Nomination and Election of Officers.
13. Installation of Officers.
14. New Business.
15. Adournment.

Sec. 7. The basis of representation at the I. C. shall be as follows: One delegate for one hundred members or less, and one delegate for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof.

Section A. For transportation, sleeper and living expenses en route to the convention the Finance Committee will, from the convention fund, pay to each delegate a sum equal to 6 cents per mile, one way, by the shortest practicable route, for said delegate.

The distribution of the above transportation allotments shall be made at earliest date consistent with the proper auditing of the individual statements.

Sec. B. After the payment of such other expenses against the convention fund as are specifically named in the Constitution and the setting aside of a reserve balance of not less than \$500.00, the remainder of the said fund shall be distributed equally to all delegates who remain until the day of final adjournment, except that the amount so distributed shall not exceed \$40.00 per delegate.

Sec. C. The G. S. will have ready for the use of the F. C. a blank statement for distribution to each delegate, properly ruled for the following information: Name of delegate, number of Local and name of city, number of miles on each route traveled, total number of miles traveled, signature.

Sec. D. F. C. shall be entitled to pay from the convention fund such bills for stationery, printing, etc., as are incidental to the distribution of the said fund, but no other expenses shall be paid from said fund except such as are specifically directed in this Constitution.

Sec. E. The G. S. shall set aside from the per capita $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per month per member as a convention fund; said fund is specifically created for the purpose of meeting the expenses of delegates to the International Convention, and shall remain inviolate for the purpose for which set aside.

Sec. 8. The delegate or his L. U. shall advance funds to enable said delegate to attend I. C. The delegate shall present his expense account to the Finance Committee, and the I. C. shall determine the method of meeting all expense accounts. L. U.'s shall, at their option, pay their delegates a per diem, but a L. U. shall not be entitled to convention expenses for its delegate unless said L. U. has been in the Brotherhood at least six months prior to the convention.

Sec. 9. No member shall be elected as a delgate or alternate unless he shall have been a member in good standing in his L. U. at least twelve months immediately previous to the convention, provided his L. U. has been in existence that long.

Sec. 10. Each L. U. shall be entitled to its full vote in accordance with Section 6 of this Article, and where but one delegate is sent, he shall cast the vote to which his L. U. is entitled under said section.

Sec. 11. The R. S. of each L. U. shall immediately after the election of delegates, notify the G. S., giving the name or names of delegates and alternates.

Sec. 12. Any L. U. shall be entitled to representation in the I. C. in accordance with its number of members in good standing on the first of the month in which the convention is held, except as heretofore provided.

Sec. 13. Each delegate shall establish his claim to a seat by credentials duly sealed and signed by the President of R. S. of his L. U.

Sec. 14. Members whose cards show them to be members of the I. B. E. W. for one year, and who are in good standing, shall be admitted to the sessions of the I. B., but shall have no voice or vote, and shall be seated in a part of the hall reserved for them.

Sec. 15. The I. C. shall elect delegates to the conventions of the A. F. of L. and B. T. C.

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION. One of the most interesting of the many subjects coming to the front in civic affairs and the government of cities at the present day is the commission plan of city government. This plan has features of great merit, among which are the initiative and referendum, the recall, elimination of ward boundaries in cities and the elimination of party politics in the administration of civic affairs.

A number of cities throughout the country have adopted this plan of city government, and while it may be too early to predict what its future will be, it is only fair to say that in those cities where it is in force satisfaction has resulted; particularly in Des Moines, Iowa, and Galveston, Texas.

While to many the commission form of city government in itself seems a great departure from the systems of government of American cities, the fact remains that in many essentials its efficiency cannot be questioned.

It is a well known fact that cities of the present day in their administration are cumbersome and to a great degree inefficient. It, of course, would be impossible to secure a perfect system of government and while there are ills in the body politic generally noted it is not a sound argument to advocate destruction merely to eradicate the ill. The proposing, therefore, of a remedy is the proper thing and the advocates of the commisison form of gov-

ernment believe it will give to the nation a better system of city government, and that a more efficient administration of civic affairs can be secured by the adoption of the commission form of city government. The essentials of the plan itself is the elective principle, for while appointive commissions have in some instances been successful in the administration of civic affairs it would be absolutely dangerous to attempt the government of cities by commission upon an appointive basis.

In fact, an appointive commission either from a theoretical or practical standpoint is absolutely out of the question.

We are inclined to the belief that the cities can be best served by a thorough understanding of the problems of government by the whole people rather than by a few, for it must be conceded that the progress of the city and the progress of the community depends upon the co-operation of all its citizens rather than upon the wisdom and knowledge for directing the forces of civic affairs by the few.

The encouragement of the study of these problems of government is deserving of attention, for it is the duty of each citizen to be a part of the community in spirit as well as in name and an active participation in the affairs of his government and the carrying out of his duties of citizenship are as essential as any duty imposed upon him.

MEN WANTED.

The need of today and of the future is men, real live, active men, with conviction, with courage and with backbone.

Not vacillating weather vanes, but consistent men. In every walk of life these kind of men are in demand and their worth is inestimable.

If there is any one brand of the genus homo that we despise more than another it is the soft backbone tribe, and their number is legion.

Public life has its quota and so has private life.

Men without opinions or men with opinions which they fear to express; without conviction, without courage.

For instance, the doing of duty seems a simple thing and yet how many so-called men do their simple duty?

Life is full of duty shirkers, of duty *quitters*.

The doing of duty is a serious proposition and every *man* owes it to himself and to his fellows to do his *duty*.

The doing of duty is excellent philosophy and sound logic.

PRIMARY LEGISLATION.

Perhaps one of the most interesting and far-reaching questions which has recently received the attention of the law-makers in the various states of the Union is the matter of primary legislation. In some states progressive measures have been enacted and in others some progress has been made along the lines of primary legis-

lation. The necessity for getting the machinery of government back into the hands of the people is being made more apparent each day, for we see in many of the states the scandalous manner in which legislation is being enacted at the behest of special interests. We note the persistency of the subsidized press,—and this campaign of subsidization of the press goes hand in hand with the campaign against progressive legislation. Men who are directly interested financially in the results of special legislation use their utmost endeavor to defeat progressive legislation. It is good to know that the fight is being conducted with a vim in the strongholds of the special interests, and we feel safe in saying that before many years have passed progressive measures will be on the statute books of a large majority of the states of the Union.

CONSPIRACY.

The recent indictment by the Federal Grand Jury in New York of some henchmen of the Sugar Trust and the turning over by the American Sugar Refining Company to the government of some millions of dollars of which they had defrauded the government goes to show that some of these combinations do not stop at petty larceny in conspiring to defraud the government out of its just dues.

The circumstances in relation to the case point strongly to the fact that men in subordinate positions received extra compensation for acting as agents in assisting to defraud the government. The company itself was convicted of fraud and penalized in the sum of \$134,000, and it also had to pay into the U. S. treasury the sum of \$2,000,000 which it has previously cheated the government out of in the weighing of sugar. A recent circular issued by the secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company places the company in a more unenviable position than ever had it remained silent, for in the circular issued the latter part of April, it stated that the company should not have been blamed "because of the unauthorized act of subordinates." In attempting to befool the people by this sort of subterfuge merely adds to the feeling engendered against them by their unlawful acts. The government owes it to the people to see that restitution is made by the Sugar Trust.

**PROTECTION OF
LIFE AND LIMB.**

We notice with pleasure in a recent issue of the Outlook an editorial on "Man and the Machine," and we are pleased to quote from the editorial, as it shows the progress being made by the press in seeing the points of view of the men of labor as well as that of the employer. The editorial in question is well written and shows a knowledge of the situation relative to the necessity of remedial legislation in the protection of the toiler.

Its comment relative to the recent bill and report made by the Industrial Commission of Illinois is one worthy of attention, for the spirit of the editorial is fair and the report and bill are discussed with a knowledge of its im-

port and purpose. Every state in the Union needs legislation along the lines outlined and it is regrettable that so many states are inactive in these matters.

We herewith quote the above mentioned editorial entitled, "The Man and the Machine:"

THE MAN AND THE MACHINE.

While New York was creating last month a commission to study the questions of the unemployed and of responsibility for the life and limb of the employee, Illinois received the report of the Industrial Commission which it had created at the last session of its Legislature. This report is a document of great significance, for it indicates what great progress can be made when employers and employees work together for social welfare. Accompanying the report was a bill unanimously indorsed by the Commission, submitted by it to the Governor, and transmitted by him to the Legislature. This bill provides "for the health, safety and comfort of employees in factories, mercantile establishments, mills and workshops" in Illinois. It is very comprehensive in its provisions. It provides for the guarding of machinery, for proper care in making repairs; it makes restrictions with regard to the presence of food in shops and factories; it makes requirements with regard to seats, temperature, ventilation, effluvia, refuse, fire escapes, exits, stairways, lights, floor space, passage-ways, wash-rooms, and the like; it requires the reporting of accidents; it provides for inspection; it adjusts between employer and employee responsibility for accidents; and by specific provisions it dovetails into local ordinances on the one side and Federal law on the other. Certain obvious defects appear in the bill as it was transmitted to the Legislature; and some of its terms are so broad and general that, if the bill is passed, they will call for the exercise of great discretion and for accurate knowledge of labor conditions by the judges who will be called upon to interpret the law. It will unquestionably be frequently amended, not merely because it is incomplete at present, but because industrial conditions change with such rapidity that a measure of this kind must be frequently altered to keep pace. The Commission did its preliminary work so carefully that apparently effective opposition was disarmed before the Commission made its report. At least, no opposition developed, we understand, at one hearing of a legislative committee that had the bill in charge. The bill has passed the upper branch of the Legislature. Such a law as this must be regarded as a general code which will be supplemented and developed. As a legislative precedent it will be of great importance. The Commission found that employers and employees were ready to give and take; and that each side wanted only the opportunity, and in no respect lacked the disposition, to ascertain and understand the other's point of view. In studying the actual working conditions in the State, it learned that many safeguards could be adopted at very slight expense. "The countersinking of set screws," writes the Commission, for instance, "and the guarding of gear wheels, involving only trifling expenditure on the part of the manufacturer, would in themselves protect the lives and limbs of a great many operatives."

The Commission did not draw up the bill with the intention of setting standards greatly in advance of the practices followed by the more progressive manufacturers, but with the purpose of making such practices natural and common. Unfortunate industrial conditions it ascribed mainly to thoughtlessness.

The Commission's bill is, therefore, valuable, not only as a club for the inhumane, but also as a convenient and serviceable instrument for the larger number of well-disposed manufacturers. The attitude of the Commission and the result of its findings illustrate the fact that in a democracy law is not so much a compulsion of the governed by the governing power as it is the expressed determination and frequently the already adopted practice of most of the people.

A SHORT STORY OF SOME EVENTS IN THE I. B. E. W.

Now Sinbad the Sailor was one of those pestiferous noises with the usual amount of conceit and a little under the average in intelligence, but he made up for mental shortcomings by eructations of irrepressible hot air and even to this day bears among the traveling elite the euphonious title of "hot air Sinbad, the soap box orator."

Be this as it may, his tale of woe about being the scapegoat of great combinations of greedy capitalists made him the funeral cortege at the end of each day's session.

Sinbad used, with special emphasis in his campaign, the story of his world tour. This tour was the delight of all who heard the tale. Japan, China, the Philippines, Hawaii, South Sea Islands, New Zealand, Australia and the Guano Islands with other places of minor importance, received due notice in his story as being listed in his itinerary.

The capture of a mighty South Sea warrior led his list of thrillers. The conquest of the Guano Islands and their subjection to his rule was among his repertoire.

With some of the old timers this kind of con went O. K., but many a good laugh Sinbad got from those who knew his history and it is worth inquiring into. Many varied callings, from liquid dispenser and book agent to Proletariat Orator and red flag enthusiast.

But enough of Sinbad, at this stage of these notes. Further in our story he will receive due attention, and some samples of the political use of his office for other than trade union purposes will be given with other things.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONVENTION.

After the adjournment of the Louisville Convention most delegates left for home while others made trips to spots of historic interest in Kentucky.

Having been elected Grand Secretary, the duty of getting the Constitution into shape for submittal to referendum vote was placed upon me by the Convention and I was instructed to proceed with this work.

This was attended to and submitted to the Locals and adopted by referendum vote.

(Continued in June WORKER.)

THE SUSPENDER MAKERS' UNION.

To all Union Men and Friends—Greeting:

The above organization begs leave to call to your attention the fact that it has been organized for several years and succeeded in urging upon some of the manufacturers to place the union label on their products.

As a local directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, the suspenders made by our members bear the union label of the American Federation of Labor.

We would therefore ask that when either you or your friends are purchasing suspenders that you will insist that the same bear the union label.

By complying with our request you will be aiding not alone the members of the Suspender Makers' Union, but ad-

vancing the cause of union labeled products generally.

You will readily understand that unless the manufacturers or retailers find that there is a demand for the union label they will consider it of no importance, which will result in destroying the conditions which we now enjoy after years of struggle through our organized effort. In order to maintain these conditions and to still further improve them, we appeal to you for your co-operation.

Trusting this will be impressed upon all of your members and their friends and hoping to reciprocate, we are,

Fraternally yours,

SUSPENDER MAKERS' UNION No. 9560.

P. S.—No product is to be considered union made unless it bears the union label. Kindly read this letter at the next meeting of your organization.

THE SECEDING ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Judge Creighton of Circuit Court sustains McNulty and Collins
in Refusing to pay money to Seceding District Councils.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 } **SS.**
SANGAMON COUNTY.

Plas, before the Hon. Robert B. Shirley,
Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the State of
Illinois (which said Circuit is composed of the counties
of Sangamon, Macoupin, Morgan, Scott, Greene and
Jersey) at a term of said Sangamon County Circuit
Court, begun and held at the Court House in the City
of Springfield, County and State aforesaid, on the first
Monday (the same being the first
day) of March in the year of our Lord One
Thousand Nine hundred and nine.
PRESENT—

Hon. Robert B. Shirley, Judge.

Edmund Burke, State's Attorney.

Charles Werner, Sheriff.

S. T. Jones, Clerk.



State of Illinois,) ss
County of Sangamon)

In the Circuit Court,
To the March Term, A.D. 1909.]

E E Hoskinson, et al.)
vs) Gen.No. 23978.
(Peter W Collins, et al.)

Now come the defendants, Peter W Collins and F J McNulty, defendants to the bill of complaint herein and by protestation not confessing or acknowledging all or any of the matters and things in the said bill of complaint as amended, contained to be true in such manner and form as the same are therein and thereby set forth and alleged, and demur to said bill, and for cause of demurrer shows; first, that the bill contains no equity on its face; second, that the bill shows that the complainants and each of them, have an adequate remedy at law; third, that the bill is indefinite and uncertain by reason of the use of abbreviations therein used; fourth, no authority appears or is shown on the face of the bill in the complainants or any of them, to file the said bill; fifth, that it does not appear from the said bill that the St Louis Convention named therein, HAD ANY POWER TO ACT IN THE MATTERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ACTED UPON, OR THAT ITS ACTION WAS IN ANY WAY, BINDING OR EFFECTUAL; sixth, there is no showing on the face of the bill of any right of the District Councils THEREIN NAMED OR ANY OF THEM TO ANY PART OF THE FUNDS IN THE SAID BILL MENTIONED; seventh, for that, it appears on the face of the bill that the material allegations of the said bill with reference to powers, duties, authorities and liabilities, are mere conclusions of law and not justified or sustained by any allegations of fact in the bill contained; eighth, for that, the bill on its face takes most strongly against the pleaders, shows that the payment of any funds by these defendants or either of them is prevented and restrained by legal process; ninth, for that, the said bill is so indefinite, uncertain, vague and without consistency among its own allegations, that it is impossible to frame an answer thereto.

Wherefore, and for divers other good causes of demurrer appearing in the said bill of complaint as amended, these defendants demur to the said bill and to all the matters and things therein contained, and pray the judgement of this Honorable Court whether they shall be compelled to make any further or other answer to the same bill, and pray to be dismissed with their reasonable costs in this behalf sustained.



Patton & Patton

Graham & Graham
Solicitors for F.J. McNulty and
Peter W. Collins.

B E I T R E M E M B E R E D, That on the 24th day of March A. D. 1909, the same being one of the term days of the March term A. D. 1909 of said Sangamon County Circuit Court, the following among other proceedings was had and entered of record as follows to-wit:

- o - o - o - o - o - o - o - o - o -		
Judge James A. Creighton, Judge Presiding in this Case		
E. E. Hoskinson et al	Complainants	
		*
-vs-		B I L L
		*
Peter W. Collins et al	Defendants	
		*

And now on this day come the parties hereto by their respective solicitors, and now this cause coming on to be heard in open Court upon the demurrer to bill, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel thereon, and not being fully advised, takes time to consider.

I. P. E. U.

* * * * *

And afterwards to-wit on the 15th day of April
 A. D. 1909, the same being one of the term days of the
 March Term A. D. 1909 of said Sangamon County Circuit Court,
 the following among other proceedings was had and entered
 of record as follows to-wit:

- o - o - o - o - o - o - o - o - o - o -

Judge James A. Creighton,

Judge Presiding in this Case..

E. E. Hoskinson et al

Complainants

*

-vs-

*

B I L L

Peter W. Collins et al

Defendants

*

*

And now on this day come again the parties hereto
 by their respective solicitors, and the Court being now
 sufficiently advised, sustains the demurrer to the bill.

 I. P. E. U.

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
 SANGAMON COUNTY } ss.

I, S. T. JONES, Clerk of the Circuit Court within and for the County of Sangamon, in the State of Illinois, and keeper of the records and seal of said Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, perfect and complete copy of

the convening order of said Court for the March Term A. D. 1909; also of a certain demurrer filed on the 20th day of March A. D. 1909 and a certain order made and entered of record on the 24th day of March, ¹⁹⁰⁹ also an order made and entered of record on the 15th day of April A. D. 1909

in a certain cause now pending in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, wherein

E. E. Hoskinson et al are Complainants,

and

Peter W. Collins et al are Defendants

as the same appears from the records and files of said Court in my office remaining.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Springfield, this 16th day of April A. D. 1909



S. T. Jones Clerk

IPEU



Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Published Monthly.

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.

Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MAY, 1909

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Subscription, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



The H. W. Rokker Co., Springfield, Ill.

INFORMATION.

Mr. Robert E. Martin, or any one knowing his whereabouts, please communicate with Miss Kate Wiesner, 1429 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Last heard of about fifteen months ago in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bro. Frank Murphy is very anxious to hear from Bro. R. McNab, who was working with him when he was injured on the Michigan City trolley job last summer. If this notice should meet his eye or any one knowing his address, they will confer a great favor on a crippled brother by addressing Frank Murphy, care Thos. Coyne, 532 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.

Local No. 68, Denver, Col., is on strike.
GEO. S. ELLIOTT.

Local No. 20 of New York has changed its meeting place from Arcanum Hall, 407 Bridge street, to 43 Willoughby street, and the meeting night from Tuesday to Thursday.

W. WATSON, R. S.

Traveling members will do well to keep clear of Oakland, Cal., as work at the present time is very dull there, and a large number of our members are out of employment.

R. P. GALE,
L. U. 595.

If Wm. Allman, late of Local 542, Chico, will communicate with the Secretary of No. 542, he will learn something to his interest.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. E. ELSTON, Rec. Sec.

Local Union No. 151 has requested me to ask you to please place our number in the next WORKER, as it will help us to let the brothers throughout the country to know that we are back in business.

Hoping that the Local will have the pleasure of seeing its big number, and wishing yourself and colleagues success, I am,

Respectfully and fraternally,
JAS. A. HIMMEL,
Business Agent No. 151, I. B. E. W.

Raymond Underwood, a member of Local No. 9, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, disappeared on Jan. 26, 1909. Below is the description of him when last seen at the Rock Island depot in Chicago, with ticket: Wore a gray cap, overcoat and grayish blue shirt, gray trousers, overshoes, sandy hair, blue eyes, height about 5 ft. 9 in. tall and weighing from 180 to 190 pounds; dressed as a laborer; two scars on body, one from a

rupture and one from appendicitis; age 29 years. If found have him communicate with Local No. 9 for his own benefit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 8, 1909.

MR. PETER W. COLLINS,
Editor ELECTRICAL WORKER,
Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Mr. Schwartz handed me this list for you to publish in the WORKER. It appears that members of this Brotherhood go to this man with their card, and on the strength of them obtain food and shelter, and when they get these things, they forget to make good when they get a job.

Fraternally,

JAS. A. HIMMEL,
Business Agent No. 151, I. B. E. W.

March 16, Barney Webber.....	\$60 70
March 31, Max Bourgo.....	49 00
Jan. 6 W. Bowers.....	22 00
Jan. 6, A. Carreer	20 85
March 12, E. E. Bumbolden	50 30
March 29, Luther Dodd	25 00
Dec. 25, Thos. French	10 60
Feb. 27, George Galland	59 55
March 30, Fred Leach	91 35
April 9, R. F. Sheppert.....	75 60
May 20, G. Schoenberg	10 45
Dec. 26, Dennis Tracy	40 50
Feb. 5, Fred Ward	19 60
Feb. 25, J. Whalen.....	20 00

JACOB SCHWARTZ.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13, 1909.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: The enclosed resolution was adopted by the Building Trades Department of Boston and vicinity at its meeting April 9, 1909, in relation to the situation in the Electrical Workers' International.

Hoping you will do all in your power to assist the Electrical Workers' International, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
ALBERT E. PIKE,
Secretary.

To the Building Trade Departments of the
A. F. of L.:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. has seen fit to take action on the attempt to break up the legitimate international organization of the Electrical Workers, and

WHEREAS, After due consideration of all the facts in the case, they decided that the only organization of Electrical Workers that should be recognized by organized labor is the one officered by President F. J. McNulty and Secretary P. W. Collins; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request all Central Bodies and Building Trades Departments to recognize no other organization of Electrical Workers except the one mentioned above; and be it further

Resolved, That all Central Bodies be requested to notify the Building Trades Department of Boston of the action taken; and be it further

Resolved, That this body have sufficient copies of this resolution printed to furnish one to every Building Trade Department in the New England states.

J. E. POTTS,
C. W. CAMERON,
FRED J. KNEELAND,
J. W. BARTON.

A BLOW AT SHYLOCKS.

The New Law in Massachusetts As to the Assignment of Wages.

Massachusetts has adopted a stringent measure with a view to stopping the custom of lending money to working people at usurious rates of interest. It provides that no assignment of wages shall be valid unless approved by the employers of the borrower, and if the latter be married the assignment must also be approved by his wife.

Workingmen to relieve their necessities in time past have placed themselves in the hands of usurers, the rates of interest being so high that it has often been impossible to make any impression on the principal, which goes on increasing indefinitely. "In Massachusetts this practice was given almost a quietus by compelling the recording of assignments in order to make them binding, but other states have not gone that far," says the Iron Age. "The greatest protection of all lies in the necessary co-operation of the employer in order to make an assignment valid. If he sees that the loan is necessary he may permit it, with the consent of the wife of the borrower.

"But it is safe to say that such cases will be rare. Probably an advance in wages would be fully as likely an outcome of the employees' application at the office. The protection to the workman's family is also a very good thing in that it may curb extravagance and extreme improvidence. Money lenders of the stamp who advertise extensively that they lend money without security will be seriously handicapped in their operations under the law. It is already strongly apparent that Massachusetts has been rid of the greater number of the class and that the cities of adjacent states have increased their quota of usurers proportionately."

Be true to your union, and thereby show your loyalty to the great cause of labor and its struggle for justice and freedom.

VAN CLEAVE PORTRAYS HIMSELF.

In a Series of Letters to the Turner Detective Agency he Discloses his Hopes of Destroying Organized Labor.

Herewith we publish two letters written by Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, to his tool and ally, J. K. Turner, president of the detective strike-breaking agency known as the Manufacturers' Information Bureau. The animus of Mr. Van Cleave toward labor is clearly shown and his tactics exposed by his own language. It will be remembered that Mr. Van Cleave has always asserted that no alliance ever existed between his organization or company and the character assassination societies of which the Turner agency is a type. We present the letters to our readers because they bear in their own language the proof of such association and further proof of Mr. Van Cleave's intention to destroy organized labor. We invite careful study of the following letters:

FIRST VAN CLEAVE LETTER TO TURNER.

THE BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS.

James W. Van Cleave, President.
May twenty-eighth, nineteen six.

MR. J. K. TURNER,
*President, Manufacturers' Information
Bureau Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your several favors of the 23d and 25th at hand, and first I desire to thank you cordially for the kind words that you have said relative to my being placed at the head of the National Association of Manufacturers. I do not know whether I am to be congratulated or not. I do know that this position was not sought by me, but that it was insisted upon by my friends, and whether they were serving my best interest, as my friends, time only can tell.

With reference to our trouble and the final ending, the enclosed notices, which were put up in our shop last Friday just prior to my ordering off the premises one of the business agents of the I. M. U. [International Molders' Union] and giving him to understand that he must not enter these premises again, are the very best evidences that I can give you. That all that the Molders have claimed is hot air, and all that they have said was a grand-stand play. I gave Mr. Keough to understand thoroughly, and without mincing words, that this shop was an "Open Shop," whether he was pleased to so recognize the fact or not. I gave him to understand that we would not

recognize the I. M. U. [International Molders' Union] in the shop or any of its methods, and that we would treat only with the committee that was provided for in the Conference Agreements as representative *only* of the Molders employed in our shop. I had Mr. McAfee tell him that there was nothing in the Conference Agreements that implied or compelled me to run a "Union Shop," a "No-Card-No-Work Shop," or any other kind of a shop wherein the I. M. U. [International Molders' Union] had domination.

Now these things were said plainly and driven in with an ax. These notices, which I enclose herewith, were put up, the men have gone to work, and so far as I can see they were glad to come back to work, and, in my opinion, it will be several days before another strike will occur in our shop.

Now, therefore, answering your letter of the 25th, I do not believe it would be wise to begin right away to put in non-union or men who were obnoxious in any way. I gave these men to understand that all of our men might return to work precisely as they were when they went out. Keough asked if all of our men would be permitted to return, and my reply was that I had no grievance against any of our men, and that the only man who was responsible for their mistakes was Keough; so that in permitting all the men to return some non-union men came back, and the shop today, to all intents and purposes, is in precisely the same position that it was prior to the shut-down, except, of course, that a large percentage of our men are union men, by reason of the fact that a number of our boys were taken into the union and nearly all of the suspended members were drawn back into the union, but these same conditions will come about again, I think, in the very near future.

I note that you say that the two men that you refer to are connected with the N. F. A. [National Founders' Association]. Now, for Heaven's sake, don't weaken Mr. Briggs. I wish it had been possible for us too to have helped the N. F. A. [National Founders' Association] by remaining idle a month longer, and it behooves us to bolster up the N. F. A. [National Founders' Association] in every way that may lie in our power, so I would suggest that you encourage these two men, or any other men that you may have, to stand by Mr. Briggs until this

particular fight is over. When that comes about, it may be possible for us to begin in a quiet, unassuming and systematic way to put into our shop as many of the non-union Molders as can be found in this country. I should like to do this, but not under any specially high-priced contract, but to put them in here as a sort of hot bed, and if necessary to hold them in line when war again breaks out.

I am particularly anxious to have the I. M. U. [International Molders' Union] commit an overt act that will cancel and wipe out of existence all of the conference agreements now in existence between the S. F. N. D. A. [Stove Founders' National Defense Association] and the I. M. U. [International Molders' Union], in the same way that their strike act wiped out of existence all of those obnoxious agreements that they tried to put upon us, explanation of which was contained in my pamphlet. That the I. M. U. [International Molders' Union] are afraid of this and in a measure afraid of me, is another reason why I do not believe that they want any more trouble with this company. I think they realize now, more than ever, that they bit off more than they could chew, when they assumed that I would get no support from these various organizations. This is the best way that I can analyze the present situation.

I am glad that you feel as you do about my election, and that you regard it in a measure a victory for yourself. You can rest assured that I appreciate the many kindnesses of all my friends, and that the two gentlemen referred to, Mr. Parry and Mr. Kirby, are my closest friends in the association. There will be no split from their ideas relative to the labor policy of the association.

At the very first opportunity that presents itself to me, I am going to lay down in unmistakable language the attitude of the National Association of Manufacturers towards the methods of labor organizations, and I take it that our friend Gompers will be frothing at the mouth when he reads it.

Again thanking you kindly for your enthusiastic support, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

J. W. VAN CLEAVE.

SECOND VAN CLEAVE LETTER TO TURNER.

THE BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS.

James W. Van Cleave, President.

May thirty-first, nineteen six.

MR. J. K. TURNER,

*President, Manufacturers' Information
Bureau Co.,*

Cleveland, Ohio.

MY DEAR SIR: I note your favor of the twenty-eighth, and I am very glad

to have your unbiased expressions relative to the reports of A-2 (detective reports), and the ultimate result of the controversy between our company and the I. M. U. [International Molders' Union].

I have no objection whatever to your using the reports that you refer to, but I do not believe that it would be possible for you to submit the facts to any stove manufacturer who would not know instantly the principles involved.

I wish you would spend some little time with the stove manufacturers during the coming year and see if it is not possible to get them to "buck" up a little bit. They never did have any courage, so I question whether it would be possible for anybody to instill courage into them.

There is just one point that I want to impress upon your mind, and that is that unconsciously the S. F. N. D. A. [Stove Founders' National Defense Association] has established a precedent that it can not recede from, that is to say, it has said that the declaration of war by the I. M. U. [International Molders' Union], against the Buck's Stove and Range Company eliminated all previous difficulties, all agreements and everything upon which the strike was based. To be frank with you, I do not think the association was justified in this, but it was the only way that it could get out of the hole that I was fortunate enough to put it in, without admitting that the president and the conferees who sat upon our case and rendered that infamous decision, were a set of cowards and monkeys. Rather than to do that, they took the other course and declared in a grandiloquent way that this declaration of war on behalf of the I. M. U. [International Molders' Union] on one of their members had eliminated all of these things.

Ha! Ha! That is funny, ain't it?

Now, then, Mr. Keough in one of A-2's reports is made to say that the I. M. U. [International Molders' Union] could not afford to get into a fight over the Buck's Stove and Range Company, because if they didn't put these men back to work under the Conference Agreements, that it would break the Conference Agreements and eliminate and wipe out of existence all Conference Agreements. Ha! Ha! Ha!

Now, then, it is going to be my business to run the I. M. U. [International Molders' Union] and Mr. Keough into that trap.

Now, you see why I want a few stove people educated, and if you have any courage lying around loose, inject it into these stove manufacturers.

I don't think there is anything you can say about us that will hurt in this matter. You can show them these reports, if you want to. They know that they are being made, and they know that I know what they are talking about. In

fact, I was given a quiet tip that if I would just stop this detective business, I would stop a great deal of my trouble. Right there, I made up my mind that I would not stop it, and if I should make you a suggestion, it would be that you want to use the reports, to use them raw. Don't put any sauce over the rawness of the proposition at all.

I think I have succeeded in making it clear to the I. M. U. [International Molders' Union], from its president down, that I regard them as an unscrupulous, irresponsible set of liars. Enough said.

Yours very truly,

J. W. VAN CLEAVE.

The following are copies of the notices referred to in the foregoing letters of Van Cleave to Detective Turner:

NOTICE.

There will be no discrimination against any man by reason of his membership in any labor organization.

The Shop Rules will be strictly in accordance with the Conference Agreements of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association.

There will be three men recognized to represent the Molders, in the shop, in carrying out the Conference Agreements. These men will consult with the assistant superintendent, Henry W. Beck, on all matters of Shop Grievances.

THERE WILL BE NO OTHER COMMITTEE RECOGNIZED.

No molder will be permitted to canvass the shop for any reason whatever.

No interference with molders while in the shop will be permitted.

THE BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY,
J. W. VAN CLEAVE,
President.

NOTICE.

The Molding Shop will be opened on Monday, May twenty-eighth (28), under the Conference Agreements with the Stove Founders' National Defense Association.

THE BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY,
J. W. VAN CLEAVE,
President.

5-25-06

THE APPELLATE COURT REVERSES THE CASE OF GEORGE CALBECK VS. DENNISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
County of Cook. }

In the Circuit Court of Cook County.
DENNISON MANUFACTURING Co.
vs.

RODGERS, Administrator of the
Estate of GEORGE CALBECK,
Deceased.

George Calbeck, a boy of fourteen years of age, was employed by the Dennison

Manufacturing Co. as errand boy in their shop at 130 South Franklin street, Chicago, Illinois. On April 14, 1902, he was sent from the fifth floor of the building to the basement to get some tags which were being manufactured by them and take them up to the fifth floor. There was no one in charge of the freight elevator, and Calbeck went down in the basement in the freight elevator and got the tags. He put them in the freight elevator and pulled the cable which starts the elevator upward. The elevator was open at the top. Calbeck was found later with his head between the ascending elevator and the counterweight at the side of the elevator which was descending.

The declaration charged that the defendant was negligent in leaving the sides and top of the elevator uncovered and unprotected; that the defendant was negligent in permitting a boy of fourteen years of age to operate the elevator without instructing him. The jury which tried the case found that the plaintiff was in exercise of ordinary care for his own safety and that defendant was negligent and returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

The Appellate Court reversed the finding of the trial court and found the facts different from the jury. "The court finds negligence averred in the declaration was not the cause of the injury to Calbeck, deceased, but that such injury and death was the result of his own negligence."

The Appellate Court did not see the witnesses nor hear their testimony at the trial of the case nor hear the arguments of counsel on the evidence, but some months thereafter by reading over abstracts from the evidence found the facts different from the finding by the jury. The law gives no appeal from the finding of the Appellate Court and when the Appellate Court reverses a case with a finding of facts that puts an end to the case.

KILLED WHILE IN SEARCH OF WORK.

Lineman Stealing Ride on Train Loses
Hold and Dies From Injuries.

Dick Scanlan, a lineman, died on the operating table in the receiving room of the Receiving hospital this morning about 10:30 o'clock, from a fracture of the skull at the base of the brain sustained at Selby about 9:30 o'clock last night. The body is at the morgue.

William Baird, another lineman, who gave his address as 1114 San Pablo avenue, brought Scanlan in on the morning train from Santa Monica, which arrived at the Sixteenth street depot almost twenty-four hours to the minute after the man was fatally injured.

Baird, who until about three weeks ago, was employed by the Oakland Gas, Light

and Heat Company, says that he and Scanlan decided to beat their way north, bound for Yreka, where Scanlan had once worked and was well known, to look for employment.

FALLS FROM TRAIN.

The men climbed upon the bumpers between the cars of an outgoing freight train last night and everything went well with them until a couple of miles beyond Selby, which is about thirty miles north of Oakland. Then, as the train rounded a sharp curve, Scanlan suddenly lost his grip and Baird saw him hurled from the train into darkness.

At the next stop that the train made Baird alighted and walked back to where his companion had fallen. After a long search he finally came upon Scanlan lying at full length upon the ground, flat on his back and unconscious but breathing hard. He went to a smelter near by and summoned help and the injured man was picked up and carried into the building. There he laid without medical attention of any kind until the arrival of the south-bound passenger train this morning, when he was put aboard and brought to the city.

Scanlan did not regain consciousness up to the time of his death. He was shabbily dressed, and carried no papers to indicate his age nor give any information about his family. He was about 40 years of age, and Baird says that he had a wife and two children living somewhere in Canada and he thought a relative or two in Yreka, but about this he was not positive.

PERMANENCY OF TRADE UNIONS.

The following is written for the *ELECTRICAL WORKER* by Adolph Strasser, the Nestor of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and the originator of the line of benefits now given by the above mentioned organization:

The growth and stability of a trades union depends upon the protective and benevolent chain of benefits guaranteed to members.

The average workman does not contribute dues and assessments for any length of time, especially during seasons of dull trade, unless some protection is guaranteed to him.

While the regulation of wages and hours and working conditions are important, they are not sufficiently attractive to him, when there is a scarcity of work.

We have to take the average working-man as he is, not as he ought to be. If properly guided and instructed, he will consent to pay high dues and assessments, but the benefits provided ought to be in proportion to the contributions.

Trade unions should pay strike bene-

fits, insurance or death benefits, sick benefits, out of work benefits, traveling benefits and old age pensions.

The safest way to inaugurate the system is with the payment of small benefits; at the same time establishing a general reserve fund, which would guarantee prompt payment.

It is far better to promise little and pay promptly than to make promises of big benefits which cannot be met. A trades union which promises more than it can pay is a fraud; it obtains money under false pretenses, and cannot maintain the confidence of the members in its integrity and honesty of purpose.

The payment of \$3.00 a week strike benefit and \$4.00 a week sick benefit for a limited number of weeks will create a more permanent and loyal membership than the promise of \$7.00 strike benefit and \$5.00 sick benefit for an indefinite time, which cannot be paid.

No trades union can have a permanent membership without inspiring confidence in its solvency and the faithful performance of its obligations and an adequate return in benefits for the moneys contributed. At the same time an economical and honest administration are essential features.

The trades unions which have embodied in their laws, both benevolent and protective features, have the most loyal membership, willing to make many sacrifices. They take a pride in the union and its achievements, and are amenable to unity of action and discipline.

A trades union, with a chain of benefits, is a savings bank, a life insurance policy, a friend in need and of much value and assistance to a member and his family.

MODJESKA.

The curtain falls, and hushed and sighing
Of violed strings; the crowds depart.
The Queen is dead, her white hands lying
At peace upon her quiet heart.

She hears no more the shout and clamor
Of mimic armies, hurrying fast
To shield her throne in war's wild glamour;
Their swords are rust, their splendor past.

The play is done, told is the story
Of life and strife of love and trust;
Scattered the hosts, and gone their glory,
Their trumpets stilled, their banners dust.

She was the Queen that laughed at danger,
Who far her native hills had flown
To bind the heart-strings of the stranger
In alien lands around her own.

Bright was the throne her feet ascended—
Her soul was fair, and fair her face;
Nor yet, though now her reign be ended,
Another comes to take her place.

No more the salvos madly leaping
To greet her ears in triumphs won—
The Queen her last long sleep is sleeping;
The lights are out, the play is done.

—John S. McGroarty.

THE PRESENT INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Conditions by Which we are Surrounded must be Carefully Scrutinized and Taken Advantage Of.

(By M. Grant Hamilton, General Organizer American Federation of Labor.)

From the standpoint of age the organized labor movement is still garbed in its infantile raiment, and many of the conceptions of its champions conspicuously indicate the formative period of its existence. In all great efforts of the past these same characteristics had a prominent place, and when it is comprehended that our movement springs from the immediate necessities of the workers, whose environment precludes only limited opportunity as yet to attain helpful knowledge, the wonder is that our activities have yielded such beneficent results.

The scheme of nature has not yet revealed a state of perfection, but there is an inherent something which accompanies every human endeavor that guides us in the improvement of our past methods. Radicalism, in its accepted sense, means a rapid transformation from the existing state to another, and rarely accomplishes the results predicted. This can be accounted for by the fact that changes in human affairs are controlled in large part by the characteristic human instinct, which is invariably sluggish in its operation. The Shipwrights in the early part of the last century began an agitation for the ten-hour day, but forty years elapsed before the goal was reached—thus practically 110 years have elapsed in establishing partially the eight-hour day among the tradesmen of our country.

The present day necessities, however, are of equal concern with the achievements of the past, and we must predicate our future and present endeavors upon the experiences gleaned in our former efforts. It is not to be understood that antiquated methods are to be employed. On the other hand, it is urged that modern usages are to be utilized in the accomplishment of our aims. Conditions which surround us must be carefully scrutinized and taken advantage of. The knowledge of the time when to act is as important a factor as the courage to act.

The successful labor official of the future must be fortified with a general knowledge of commercial conditions, with acumen sufficient to take advantage of favorable circumstances, as well as to be strong enough to check any tendency toward too much speed and radical action.

The present industrial outlook demands careful study by labor men. The tendency today in the commercial field is recessionary and no institution formed by

mankind can successfully change the course of the commercial tide when recession begins. Commercial laws are as immutable as natural laws. The commerce of this country has made giant strides in the last decade and the momentum attained was of such velocity and volume so great that reaction must come in pursuance of natural law. A horse driven at break-neck speed is unable to travel a great distance, but at a moderate pace will place many miles to his credit. Our commerce has traveled at high speed, and as a result the reaction is at hand. The entire force and ability of every labor official, as well as every member of our local unions, should be directed toward maintaining the conditions which now obtain in the various crafts. The time is not propitious for making advances, but the unions should be steadied by closer affiliation and internal development.

Our membership cannot be dismayed by adverse court decisions or attacks made by antagonistic associations, for its foundation is laid too deep and strong in the hearts of the workers. But by unintelligent methods we may be temporarily hampered. It is no sign of organic weakness to squarely face the present outlook and take precautionary measures. On the other hand, it is an omen of strength, for if the labor organization can acquire facility in adjusting itself to changing conditions its future is secure and greater strides can be made in the future than have been achieved in the past.

By a study of the commercial occurrences of the past it is noted that the laws governing trade are natural, a season of great activity always being followed by a season of sluggishness. The period of briskness has been experienced in recent years, and the operation of industrial enterprises will now slow down in conformity with reasons stated above. The price of iron is the thermometer of commerce. When iron is high in price we invariably find an upward trend in all other commodities, with business enterprises expanding, but when iron begins to sag in price it will carry with it eventually all other commodities. This is not a theory, but is sustained by history.

During the past few months iron has fallen in price, which indicates that we are in a period of falling prices. It is quite true that reductions have not as yet appeared generally, but when it is stated that the reduced price of iron has

not stimulated buying it is plain that commerce is declining. The transition from a period or cycle of high to low prices is not accomplished in an erratic manner. By reference to our former general industrial depression the acute stage was reached in 1893. Two or three years prior to this, however, the trend was downward, and when the bottom was reached in the year named and commerce commenced to take the upgrade it required a number of years to again reach normal conditions.

If the logic of events in the past can be depended on, and every indication points in that direction at this time, we are within two or three years of a general industrial depression. The government deficit; the falling price of iron; the large number of unemployed; a cessation of the expanding of enterprises and a general reduction of wages in the iron industry, with but few large undertakings being promoted, suggests that the slowing down process is upon us.

If labor organizations can but realize this important phase of the general situation and act in accordance therewith it will be possible to maintain in large part the conditions we have so valiantly fought for. But if we forget or refuse to take cognizance of prevailing conditions serious consequences will follow. From this time on during the coming few years it should be the constant aim of every labor official to promote good fellowship in the movement, avoiding conflicts wherever possible, and by all means relegating jurisdictional questions. There are many questions, it is true, which require settlement—primarily that of two organizations in the same craft or where jurisdictions appear to naturally overlap. But if these crafts affected are receiving like wages, hours and conditions of employment, it would be a wise course to follow to formulate a working agreement and proceed harmoniously, providing, of course, that these crafts are recognized by the regular movement.

A tremendous impetus can be given the movement if our international officers were to inaugurate a campaign of education along craft lines, leaving for the time being the question of numbers. The effective organization is not necessarily the large one, and effectiveness counts for more than any other factor, and its strength in this direction will have more influence in attracting numbers than anything else.

"No reduction in wages." This should be our constant endeavor in the future, and our unions must exercise their best efforts to maintain conditions already existing and yield not to the desire to obtain further increases, unless they can be procured without jeopardizing the best interests of the organization.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Written for the Lincoln Centennial exercises of Wheaton College at Wheaton, Ill.

First of our "honored dead"—

Beyond the golden portals of the past
He stands in all his strength;
Sacred shall be his name until the last.

Others may fail; to him

With confidence we turn, and know that
there
Stainless, unmarred thro' all
The changing years, we find his record
fair.

No acrid prejudice,

No petty greed, no peevish whim, no hate
Lived in his soul; to him
A nation, blinded, bowed—alas, too late.

No vain pretense, no pride,

No arrogance, no self-conceit were there
To crush or break the weak
And helpless ones who, struggling, sought
his care.

Croesus with his wealth,

And Samson with his might, have passed
away;

No tender memory

Surrounds their lives or touches us today.

Lincoln was poor, and yet

For what he was and did we love his
name.

He served "the least of these,"

And rescued Freedom's flag from Slavery's
shame.

Gladly he gave to us

The last full measure of devotion true;
No fear lurked in his heart,
His will no cringing weakness knew.

But if he saw today

The slavery of toil, the greed for gain,
Would he as freely say:

"These honored dead shall not have died
in vain"?

Be strong, in Freedom's name,

And push aside the barriers of fear;

Let not your soul be chained,

When Liberty with outstretched arms
stands near.

—Helen Creighton Bowen.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN AMERICA.

Progress of the old age pension idea abroad makes it clear that America will not long escape grappling with it. Fortunately, no project of this kind can be undertaken by the federal government, in the opinion of eminent lawyers, without an amendment to the constitution. This is equivalent to saying that it cannot be done at all. We do not amend our federal constitution except in time of war. We sometimes circumvent its provisions, but a change in its actual letter is practically unobtainable. The state constitutions, on the other hand, are amended with considerable ease, and while an old age pension would probably not be permissible, legislation in most of the states today, their organic law could be so easily changed that the states are likely to perform this service about as soon as public sentiment is ready to have them.—Boston Transcript.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY---FELLOW-SERVANT RULE.

BY JOHN EDSON BRADY.

IN these columns has previously been discussed the liability of an employer to one in his employ who is injured through the negligence of a co-employee, taking up the fellow-servant rule, which relieves the employer from liability in such cases, and the limitation upon that rule, known as the superior-servant rule, which makes the employer liable where the negligent servant is superior in rank to the injured employee. This limitation as it exists in Illinois and other states has already been referred to. There are, however, a few other states in which the limitation has been recognized by the courts.

The superior-servant rule has been adopted in Kentucky to the extent of holding the employer legally responsible for the gross negligence of a superior employee, which results in injury to a subordinate. But the liability is limited to gross negligence. The employer is not liable in Kentucky to the subordinate for the consequences of what the law terms "ordinary negligence" on the part of a superior servant. Louisville Railroad Company vs. Collins, 2d Div., 114, was the first Kentucky case in which the superior-servant rule was applied. The facts were as follows: An engineer in the employ of the defendant railroad company started up his locomotive, while the plaintiff, who was his subordinate was at work beneath it. The plaintiff sued the company for damages for the injuries received and obtained a verdict for \$5000. On the appeal it was held that the engineer had been grossly negligent and the judgment was, therefore, affirmed. Judge Robertson said: "It (the company) is, therefore, responsible for the negligence or unskillfulness of its engineer, as its controlling agent in the management of its locomotives and running cars, and that responsibility is graduated by the classes of persons injured by the engineer's neglect or want of skill. As to strangers, ordinary negligence is sufficient; as to subordinate employees, associated with the engineer in conducting the cars, the negligence must be gross; but as to employees in a different department of service, unconnected with the running operations, ordinary negligence may be sufficient."

In Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company vs. Schreiber, 73 S. W. Rep., 769, the plaintiff was employed in the meal room of the defendant's distillery. Being temporarily in the mash room, he was ordered by one who had authority over him to turn on the cold water feeding into the mash-tubs. He undertook to

obey the order and mounted the trestle and removed the cover on the mash-tub just under the cold water pipe. Just at this juncture the hot water, feeding into the mash-tub, was turned on by some one in an adjoining room. The plaintiff being close to the hot water pipe, received the full force and effect of the scalding water. The company was held liable for the reason that it was the duty of the superior servant to acquaint the plaintiff with the peril attending the work which he had been ordered to do, and that, in failing to observe this duty, he was guilty of gross negligence. Kentucky is the only state which has adopted this particular limitation on the superior-servant rule—i. e., that to hold the employer liable for the negligence of a superior servant, resulting in injury to a subordinate, the negligence must be gross. Gross negligence is defined in Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Eliatt, 59 S. W. Rep., 13, as a failure to use such care as careless and inattentive persons usually exercise under like circumstances.

The state of Texas also has a superior-servant rule peculiar to its own jurisdiction. There the employer is not liable for the negligence of every servant of a higher rank than that of the injured servant. He is liable only where the injured servant was under the direction and control of the superior and could be discharged by the latter. The rule may be an arbitrary one, it is admitted by Justice Pleasants, in Bering Manufacturing Company vs. Femelat, 79 S. W. Rep., 869, but it is uniformly recognized by the courts of Texas. Thus it has been held that a conductor, having superintendence and control over a brakeman, but having no authority to employ or discharge him, is not a superior servant, for whose negligence the brakeman can recover against the company. Campbell vs. Cook, 86 Tex., 630. This doctrine does not apply where the negligence complained of is the omission of a duty owed by the master to the servant, the performance of which he has delegated to one of the employees. Such omission is the negligence of the master himself, the consequences of which he cannot avoid by the attempt to delegate his duty to one who has not discharged it.

In North Carolina the liability of the master to one servant for the negligence of a superior servant is not, as in the state of Ohio, made to depend entirely upon the relative rank of the two employees.

The test applied in that state is whether the subordinate feels constrained to obey

the orders of his superior, by reason of the fact that he has just grounds for believing that a failure or refusal to obey may be followed by his discharge from the service. Under these circumstances the employer must answer for the negligence of the superior employee. The fact that the superior has authority to employ and discharge his subordinates is not, in North Carolina, alone sufficient to charge the master with liability for his negligence. *Webb vs. Richmond Railway Company*, 97 N. Car., 387. In *Logan vs. North Carolina Railroad Company*, 116 N. Car., 940, the plaintiff, a section hand in the employ of the defendant railroad company, had been injured as a result of the failure of the section boss to stop the hand car on which the plaintiff was riding in time to avoid a collision with an approaching train, and the carelessness of the section boss in directing the removal of the car from the track. The section boss had full authority to employ and discharge hands. It was held that the plaintiff and the section boss were not fellow servants consequently the fellow-servant rule, under which the company would have been free from liability, did not apply and the plaintiff was permitted under this decision to recover damages.

On the other hand, the employer is not relieved from liability simply because the negligent servant has not been invested with the authority to employ and discharge those under his control; for, while the fact that the superior servant possesses this power may be evidence that the subordinate's fear of loss of employment is well founded, it is reasoned that to make the master's liability dependent upon the possession of this power by the negligent superior servant would afford the employer an opportunity to avoid just responsibility by placing the actual power to employ in another than the immediate superior, while the superior's recommendations of employment and discharge would always be favorably acted upon. *A. & E. Encyc. of L.*, Vol. 12, p. 928.

In an Arkansas decision, that of *Boyd vs. St. Louis Railroad Company*, 58 Ark., 66, which arose before the passage of the act defining who are and who are not fellow servants, it was held that the foreman of a squad of railroad workmen, engaged in building and repairing bridges and trestles, who had power to employ and discharge the men, and to oversee and direct their work, was so far a vice-principal as to make the railroad company liable for his negligence in giving inconsistent orders to the men, resulting in an injury to one of them. The superior-servant limitation of the fellow-servant rule seems to be distinctly favored in Georgia. In *Blackman vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company*, 102 Ga., 64,

it was held that one who was employed in the capacity of engineer for an incorporated manufacturing company, but who was under a duty generally to obey the orders of a person placed in authority over him, having power temporarily to withdraw him from the performance of the special work for which he was employed, and to assign him to other duties, was not a fellow-servant with such superior. *12 A. & E. Encyc. of L.*, 929.

In the work just cited it is said: "The very great confusion which has been shown to exist in the law of fellow-servants in those jurisdictions where the superior-servant limitation has been adopted, and the inability of the courts of those different jurisdictions to agree upon some common principle, by which to determine the employer's liability for the negligence of a superior servant, furnishes strong evidence that these courts have, in their recognition of this anomaly in the law, radically departed from sound principle. According to the view which harmonizes best with the analogies of the law, and which furnishes the safest guide in the majority of cases, the master's liability to one servant for the negligence of another in nowise depends upon the comparative rank of the negligent servant. True, the master may be liable for the negligence of a superior servant, but it is not because of his superior rank. It is because he is charged with the performance of one of the master's personal duties. And it is immaterial whether the servant who is charged with, and fails in the performance of the master's personal obligation ranks above or below the servant who is injured."

In most of the states the superior-servant rule is repudiated, either expressly or impliedly, and it is held that the fact that the person whose negligence caused the injury was of higher grade than the injured servant, or that the latter was subject to the direction and control of the former, and was engaged at the time of the injury in executing the orders issued by the former.

And such a situation does not prevent an application of the fellow-servant rule, under which the master is not liable to a servant who is injured through the negligence of a co-worker. Among the states which have refused to accept the superior-servant limitation may be mentioned New York, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

We should preach to the world the sublime faith and aspirations of labor. We should practice its precepts and make them the daily rule of life.

MORTALITY FROM CONSUMPTION IN DUSTY TRADES.

"The mortality from consumption in dusty trades," is the subject of an article by Frederick L. Hoffman in Bulletin No. 79 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The writer discusses the processes and working conditions in occupations where, because of dust, the employment is injurious to health and leads to the development of consumption in particular. Much valuable material from official sources and from insurance mortality experience is also presented, showing the excessive mortality in dusty occupations. Forty-two occupations are considered, divided into four groups according as they are subject to exposure to metallic dust, mineral dust, vegetable fiber dust, or animal and mixed fiber dust.

Of the deaths from all causes among males 15 years of age and over in the registration area of the United States, 14.8 per cent were from consumption. According to industrial insurance experience the corresponding proportions were 36.9 per cent for occupations exposed to metallic dust, 28.6 per cent for those exposed to mineral dust, 24.8 per cent for those exposed to vegetable fiber dust, and 32.1 per cent for those exposed to animal and mixed fiber dust. The occupation showing the highest consumption mortality was grinders, among whom 49.2 per cent of all deaths were from that disease.

In each occupation group the highest consumption mortality was among persons from 25 to 34 years of age, the proportion of deaths from consumption for that age group being 57.2 per cent in occupations exposed to metallic dust, 47.6 per cent in those exposed to mineral dust, 53.9 per cent in those exposed to vegetable fiber dust, and 53.3 per cent in those exposed to animal and mixed fiber dust, as compared with 31.3 per cent for males in the registration area.

In conjunction with the industrial insurance mortality experience, occupational mortality statistics are presented from the reports of the United States census, British official reports, and the occupation mortality statistics of Rhode Island, which furnish additional evidence of the health-injurious effects of exposure in the occupations considered. These injurious effects are reflected in the comparatively small proportion of persons of advanced years, a higher general death rate, and very high specific death rates from consumption and other respiratory diseases.

It is the opinion of the author that by intelligent methods of ventilation and dust removal the consumption death rate

among wage earners can be reduced from 2.2 per 1,000, the rate based on the number of deaths among gainfully employed persons 10 years of age and over in the registration states in 1900, to 1.5 per 1,000, the average rate for 200 small cities, as shown in the mortality statistics of the United States census for 1901 to 1905. Such a reduction, the author estimates, would result in an annual saving of 22,238 human lives and would add 15.4 years of life for every death from consumption avoided by rational conditions of industrial life. Such a gain would represent a total of 342,465 years of additional lifetime, and by just so much the industrial efficiency of the American nation would be increased. Placing the economic value of a year's lifetime at only \$200, the total average economic gain to the nation would be \$3,080 for every avoidable death of a wage earner from consumption, representing the enormous total of \$68,493,000 as the aggregate annual financial value in the probable saving in years of adult human life. With such results clearly within the range of practical attainment, nothing within reason should be left undone as a national, state, and individual or social duty to prevent that needless, but now enormous, loss of human life from consumption due to the unfavorable conditions in American industry.

MAINTAIN A BLACKLIST.

Wholesale Tailors' Association in Chicago Has One.

Charges that the National Wholesale Tailors' Association maintains a blacklist by which union garment workers are denied an opportunity to work at their trade aroused the delegates in the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor recently. A report from the Grievance Committee, which has made an investigation, showed that before employment could be obtained in any of the shops controlled by the association applicants must register with Attorney Martin J. Isaacs, secretary of the association, sign their resignation from the union and agree never to join the organization.

The investigation was started three weeks ago, when the firm of Alfred Decker & Cohn locked out their union cutters because they refused to register or resign from the union.

"The wholesale tailors have got the Bertillon system for identifying criminals beaten a block," said a delegate from Garment Cutters' Local No. 61.

"They do not measure a man, but they require him to give a full account of himself and his ancestry back to the time of his grandfather. If he admits that he is a member of the union he is required to sign his resignation and agree not to join again. They have their secret spies in every shop, and when a man attends a union meeting he is promptly discharged and cannot get another job in the city. If the union mentions the name of a firm that is unfair it is enjoined and its officers sent to jail; but, in defiance of the laws against blacklisting, the employers are hounding unionists until they are driven from the city or hunger forces them into submission."

Pledges of financial support were made to the garment workers, who are to institute criminal proceedings against members of the association.—Fresno Labor News.

WOODPECKERS DESTROY TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH POLES.

Birds are destroying the telephone and telegraph poles in the south and southwest, particularly in Texas, Arizona and California. In some places fifty per cent of all the poles along the right-of-way have been riddled by these innocent offenders, which belong to the woodpecker family.

One of the telegraph officials, who has recently returned from an inspection through the west, reported having seen twenty-five telephone poles with two or three hundred holes drilled clear through them. Some of the holes were three or four inches in diameter.

An official of the Illinois Central Railroad counted the white cedar telephone poles along the right-of-way near Covington, Tennessee, which had been affected by woodpeckers, and found that out of 268 poles, 110, or 41 per cent, had been bored.

In some cases destruction of the pole takes only a few months and the weakened condition makes it dangerous for a lineman to climb the stick.

The real object of the birds in drilling holes is uncertain. One telephone man said that the humming of the wires was mistaken by the birds for insects excavating beneath the surface of the wood, and that they drilled the poles in quest of these imaginary insects. It is very probable, however, that the holes are excavated for an entirely different purpose. The woodpecker is a provident bird. At the proper season it stores up a supply of acorns and other foods for future consumption. In the summer these holes are often found stored with acorns.

Many methods for preventing this damage have been suggested, but proba-

bly the most successful is preservation with creosote. A line of creosoted poles, opposite the one near Covington, was examined, and not a single hole was found. When it is considered that creosote will not only prevent the damage caused by the woodpecker, but also protect the pole indefinitely against both insects and decay, its great value as a preservative is apparent.

The Forest Service has spent considerable time in developing a cheap yet efficient method for the treatment of telephone and telegraph poles. The results of the work are embodied in several Forest Service circulars, copies of which may be obtained without cost from the Forester, Washington, D. C.

THE ENDLESS CHAIN.

BY J. B. P.

How fast are you speeding on life's thoroughfare?

In gallop or canter, a pace or a walk?
Whichever it is, prithee, one moment spare

To the spirit of thought in a soulful talk.

We count the same hours, the same length reappears,

And nature returns with the same looking-glass.

And change comes not to the immutable years,

Their pace is the same as their endlessly pass.

Tomorrow's design may see shaping and style

Thrown aside as a fashion in fabrics of yore—

The thought of today may illumine awhile,

And yet all its robings have charmed us before.

The mausoleums of wealth will crumble away,

And the toiler return to forgotten dust.

We live but to die as goes by the long day,

To lie among moulding long useless from rust.

We shamble along 'midst the toil and the strife,

Waiting and watching for the rest-time and morn,

In the realm that knows only a radiant life,

Where age never wearies, grows old or forlorn.

But what is new in these thoughts? They're old in birth,

Just a play and pleasure of my twirling brain.

It will soon run its course over this old earth,

And yet it is one of an endless chain.

WOMAN AND CHILD WAGE-EARNERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MANY of the conditions surrounding woman and child workers in Great Britain are very bad and seem to casual observation to be worse than those of similar workers in most parts of America. But the darkest spots in the older country are probably no darker than some which may be found in America. This is the opinion of Dr. Victor S. Clark, expressed in an article on "Woman and Child Wage-Earners in Great Britain," published in Bulletin No. 80 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The article is a study of the factory laws of Great Britain relating to the employment of women and children and a discussion of their effect upon the social and economic condition of these classes of workers.

The measures applying exclusively to woman and child factory workers in Great Britain relate chiefly to time and duration of continuous labor and to employment in injurious or dangerous trades; recent enactments and proposed laws seek also to improve conditions in the homes of the operatives.

A child may begin working in a factory or above ground at a mine when 12 years of age, but must attend school regularly half time; at 13 years of age he may begin working full time under certain restrictions. From 14 to 17 years of age, inclusive, he is a young person in the eyes of the law. In textile factories young persons may work from 6 or 7 a. m. to 6 or 7 p. m., but not more than 55½ hours weekly, and in other factories either the same hours or from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., but not more than 60 hours a week. Women are in most cases subject to the same regulations as young persons, but in certain industries they may work a limited amount of overtime. For children and young persons overtime hardly exists in Great Britain.

Establishments where dangerous trades are carried on are required to observe, in addition to the provisions of the law, such rules for the protection of employees as may be made by the home secretary. Special regulations are in force regulating home work, and there are provisions prohibiting excessive fines for imperfect work and payment in goods or charges for extras. The employer is also required to allow a piece worker an itemized account of the price to be paid for each kind of work. The law is administered by 200 factory inspectors who are assisted by local authorities and by 2,000 certifying surgeons.

The number of children working half time in Great Britain has decreased ma-

terially in recent years, and this is said to have been due mainly to restrictive legislation. Employers no longer consider youthful labor the most profitable; the sentiment of parents is changing, and working people are better able to get along without the wages of their children. The law places general restrictions upon the employment of children outside of school and gives authority to local governing bodies to increase these restrictions. The general experience is that licensing not only lessens the number of children trading on the street but diminishes from year to year the number even of licensed children and helps to prevent juvenile crime.

It is now sought to establish the principle of the minimum wage for home workers by means of wage boards similar to those adopted by most of the Australian states. While no accurate estimate of the wages of such workers can be made, they are probably for equal time not much over half the average wages in factories. The condition of home workers is much better in some industries than in others, and the proposed legislation seeks to equalize conditions so far as they relate to hours and wages and to level them up to the higher existing standards.

Regarding their economic effects the factory laws have been a potent cause in shortening and in making regular the working day of women and children, without interrupting the progressive improvement in wages. There has been a decrease in the proportion of the female population working in industrial occupations and a concentration in larger manufacturing establishments of much female labor until recently distributed among the homes; there has also been a decrease in the employment of children.

The health and morals of operatives have been helped by improved factory accommodations, better sanitation, separation of the sexes during labor, and the guarding of dangerous machinery and processes. Educational requirements for children have helped to enforce compulsory education and the necessity for certificates of fitness for employment has made parents more solicitous for the health of their children. The industrial employment of women does not appear to affect materially their marriage rate. Among the most important social effects of the employment of married women are a lower standard of family comfort, unwholesome diet, reduction in school attendance of children, a lower birth rate, and a high infant mortality.

One movement tending perhaps to affect the conditions of women workers more than that of men is the effort to provide for the apprenticing of young people, or for their industrial training by other agencies. It has come to be recognized in Great Britain that one of the first ways to improve the condition of wage-earners from the weaker industrial classes is to increase their efficiency.

The value of a study of British conditions, according to Doctor Clark, lies in the more vivid appreciation that it gives of the possible evil tendencies of even regulated industrialism upon workers. Broader and more generous remedies must be discovered for these evils before it is too late. Such remedies are being experimented with in England. Present conditions in that country are an

improvement upon those of the past; but the view is coming to be accepted that the influence of the law must exceed the bounds of the factory. There must be improvement of conditions in the homes of the workers, in the intimate affairs of domestic life, and this can be brought about only by gradually introducing higher efficiency, higher earnings and a more intelligent distribution of home expenditures. Fundamentally, therefore, the problem has two aspects—economic and educational. The importance of both aspects is recognized, and the method of education is being worked out. Economic readjustment to make possible higher earnings is a yet untried field of legislation. England seems disposed to enter it experimentally, however, by establishing wage boards.

JURY TRIALS A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT.

JAMES BRENNAN.

SENATOR DELLENBACK'S bill to limit the Appellate Court's jurisdiction to findings of law, rather than facts, has passed the Senate at Springfield. The board of managers of the Chicago Bar Association calls this bill "revolutionary." But why?

All that this Dellenback bill does is to really grant every litigant a trial by jury on the facts, as the United States constitution provides. In the United States courts no appellate tribunal can disturb the finding of a jury as to the facts. It is only in some state courts, such as those of Illinois, that appellate judges can review the facts without hearing witnesses and possibly reverse the finding.

The seventh amendment of the constitution of the United States provides that "no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law." The Federal Supreme Court holds this to mean that appellate judges can only reverse a finding for some mistake of law, and that a jury's verdict on the facts cannot be disturbed.

Under the act of 1877 judges of the Appellate Courts of Illinois were given power to not only pass upon the law, but to review jury findings on the facts. In practice, this means that the right of trial by jury is abridged to some extent. For instance, in a personal damage suit a jury may find the company negligent and award damages. The Appellate Court, without hearing any witnesses, may set the verdict aside and find, as a fact, that the company was not negligent. And the Appellate Court's final judgment is binding.

The Dellenback bill still leaves a trial judge the power of granting a new trial if he deems the jury's verdict against the

weight of evidence. But it tries to restore to the state courts the guaranty of jury trials that citizens have had in the federal courts for more than a century. This bill also promises prompt relief from the congested condition of Appellate Court dockets. The Appellate Court in this district is about one thousand cases behind and spends about half its time reviewing findings of fact.

Nearly every other state in the Union construes the law as to jury trials the same as is done in the federal courts. The Dellenback bill merely tries to bring Illinois into line with the majority. Senator Dellenback is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, whose board of managers opposes his bill. Three judges of the Cook county courts, all members of the Bar Association, went before the Senate committee and urged the passage of the bill.

It seems that good lawyers cannot always agree. It also seems sound public policy to stand by the constitution and preserve for every litigant a real "trial by jury."

Julia Richman, a district superintendent of schools in this city, tells the following story: In one of the East Side schools, in a class composed solely of immigrant children averaging in age from twelve to fourteen, a teacher had dictated to the class a sentence containing the pronoun *you*. A boy who had misspelled the word listened attentively as his teacher said, "*y-o-u—you*." Then he raised his hand and put the following conundrum to his teacher: "*Vy de vy and vy de o. ven u is you?*" That question admits of no answer.—New York Independent.

VAN CLEAVE UNMASKED.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

ATENTION is called to the letters published in the forepart of this issue of the American Federationist written by Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, to the notorious president of the Manufacturers' Information Bureau, the detective-strike-breaker, J. K. Turner. The letters portray the close intimacy, friendship and co-operation of Van Cleave and Turner, as well as some of the methods employed by Van Cleave and his associates.

Before calling attention to the special features of these letters, we may recall the fact that the writer is the same Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, who obtained the injunction from Justice Gould against the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and all the men and women in the labor movement, and their friends, and it is not amiss either to mention the well settled principle that any one entering a court "seeking equity must do equity" and that he who comes into a court of equity "must come with clean hands." Whether Van Cleave came into court with "clean hands" his letters and what follows show.

The letters written by Mr. Van Cleave to detective, strike-breaking agent Turner, were written more than a year before any misunderstanding or controversy of any sort existed between him, his company, and the American Federation of Labor; they were written before his other agent, the fugitive from justice, Brandenburg, attempted to corrupt representative men in the labor movement. The letters were written before the attempted assassination of the characters of the men in the labor movement by Mr. Van Cleave's organ, American Industries.

This man Van Cleave dares to enter the courts of our country asking them to stand between his relentless, unscrupulous methods of antagonism to labor organizations and the rightful indignation and resentment they evoked.

What more natural than detective, strike-breaking agent and general provocateur, Turner, who knew Van Cleave's methods, to congratulate him upon his election to the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers? What more natural for Mr. Van Cleave than to cordially thank Turner for the kind words he expressed because of his (Van Cleave's) election?

They were hand in glove, the "detective business" might be made more profitable, particularly if it had as its client the president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company who was then "elected"

to the influential position of president of the National Manufacturers' Association, and was then preparing the scheme for the creation of a war fund of a million and a half dollars to crush the organized labor movement of the country.

It was quite conceivable that Van Cleave would begin operations in his own plant, the Buck's Stove and Range Company, and openly make the attack upon the weakest organization in his plant, such as the polishers and foundry employees. Secretive and underhand manipulations were more necessary in dealing with a more powerful organization, such as the iron molders.

It must be borne in mind that the letters of Van Cleave to Turner were not written for publication, but for the confidential detective and strike-breaking agent Turner, and in these letters he pours out his innermost thoughts and schemes. He said he did not believe it would be wise "to begin right away to put non-union, or men who were obnoxious in any way" to the iron molders; that when the right time came it might be possible to begin "in a quiet, unassuming, and systematic way to put into our shop as many non-union molders as can be found in this country."

Further on he says he is "particularly anxious to have the International Molders' Union commit an overt act that will cancel and wipe out of existence ALL of the conference agreements now existing between the Stove Founders' National Defense Association and the International Molders' Union." The overt act, as will be seen by reference to the letters, was to be provoked by Mr. Van Cleave himself and to be in some way an infringement of the agreement existing between the molders' union and the association of employing molders. It will be seen, therefore, that it was not only Mr. Van Cleave's purpose for his company to start a conflict with the iron molders' union, but to provoke a conflict and contest between the employers' association and the union of the men.

The policy which Mr. Van Cleave as president of the National Manufacturers' Association would pursue is obvious from that part of his letter to Turner in which he says:

"Mr. Parry and Mr. Kirby are my closest friends in the association. There will be no split from their ideas relative to the policy of the manufacturers' association."

And further, he was going to lay down in unmistakable language the attitude of the National Manufacturers' Associa-

tion towards the "methods of labor organizations."

Mark the fact: there is no attempt in his letters to his trusty Turner to make any distinction between "the methods of labor organizations." All activities of labor unions would receive from him and the National Manufacturers' Association equally relentless hostility.

So far as concerns Van Cleave's reference to the officers of the iron molders, the employers in the iron molding trades which have had dealings with them know their high-mindedness, their ability, and unselfish character.

We imagine that those who have some knowledge of Van Cleave's "friend Gompers" will understand that there is a smile of contempt rather than our "frothing at the mouth" at anything which a creature of Van Cleave's calibre can utter.

Just imagine the president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, the president of the National Manufacturers' Association, declaring to his detective-strike-breaking friend Turner that it is going to be his (Van Cleave's) business to run a labor organization into a trap; that trap having for its purpose the wiping out of all trade agreements between an association of employers and the unions of labor! What a noble exemplar of the doctrine of a "square deal."

Mr. Van Cleave expresses his opinion that the association of employing molders rendered an unjustified decision in his favor, and yet he admits taking advantage of it. His characterization of his fellow members of the employers' association as "cowards and monkeys" and that "they never did have any courage," and that it is a question "whether it would be possible for anybody to instill courage into them" are illuminating and are his characteristic opinions of his business associates. These expressions, however, we leave to the respectful consideration of those to whom they so dignifiedly refer.

It is well known that the cipher letters and figures as used in Mr. Van Cleave's letters are the secret methods by which detectives in the employ of the agencies are known. They are designated usually as operators "B-3," "C-10" or as used in Van Cleave's letters, "A-2." He used these detectives to spy upon workmen, and when nothing of actual importance could be reported, there was little difficulty in manufacturing reports from the fertile brain of the detectives. It is this detective business which Van Cleave declared he not only would not stop, but made the suggestion to use them and their reports and "to use them raw. Do not put any sauce over the rawness of the proposition at all."

Perhaps it might not be amiss to quote

a sentence from Van Cleave's address of acceptance when last elected as president of the National Manufacturers' Association. He said to his intelligent, honorable colleagues who had just elected him:

"I expect to receive your unqualified obedience to orders that may come to you. It does not make any difference whether it be for money or for work, I want you to come right up and do your duty." (p. 324 proceedings 1908 convention National Association of Manufacturers).

What would be said if a president of a labor organization had the temerity to address his fellow unionists in like manner. The press of the country would exorcise so presumptuous a labor officer. And yet, it is just the right, dignified and proper thing for the president of the National Manufacturers' Association to say and without a word of comment from the independent (?) press. Indeed, if an officer of a labor organization gave utterance to such ideas it would arouse a resentment on the part of union men that would hurl such a pretender from office, even despite an unanimous re-election.

In the near future we shall lay before our readers more delectable matter regarding the organized conspiracies instituted for the purpose of crushing the organizations and hopes and aspirations of the toilers.

But all the Van Cleavees and all the Turners, known by these or other names, will surely be swept aside in the onward and upward march of the organized hosts of labor.—American Federationist.

THE FAITHFUL FEW.

When the meeting's called to order
And you look about the room,
You're sure to see some faces
That from out the shadows loom,
That are always at the meeting,
And stay till it is through:
The ones that I would mention
Are the always faithful few.

They fill the vacant offices,
As they're always on the spot,
No matter what's the weather,
Though it may be awful hot,
It may be damp and rainy,
But they are tried and true;
The ones that you rely on
Are the always faithful few.

There's lots of worthy neighbors
Who will come when in the mood,
When everything's convenient,
They can do a little good,
They're a factor in the order,
And are necessary, too;
But the ones who never fail us
Are the always faithful few.

If it were not for these faithful,
Whose shoulders at the wheel
Keep the order moving onward
Without a halt or reel,
What would be the fate of others
Who claim so much to do?
They surely would go under
But for the faithful few.

—Exchange.

MORAL VALUE OF LABOR UNIONS.

BY RAYMOND ROBINS.

FAIR-MINDED employers have given convincing testimony to the value of trade agreements between organized laborers and themselves, not only in maintaining industrial peace, but in preventing the baneful competition of sweatshop products with goods made under fair working conditions. Government officials, national and state, have borne witness to the beneficent power of organized laborers in aiding the enforcement of school, factory, sanitary and health regulations. Enlightened ministers of the gospel and teachers of morals have testified to the inherent strength of the union among laborers in strengthening and defending the morality of the individuals within the organization. Upon this high consideration for the social welfare, let me submit a case in point that will illustrate the moral significance of this very organization that the Supreme Court has found to be "a conspiracy in restraint of trade."

In a city on the Atlantic coast are two hat factories within two blocks of each other. In one of these factories the girls in the trimming department are organized as a local of the United Hatters of North America. In the other factory the girls in the trimming department are not organized. A little over a year ago the foreman of the floor where the trimmers work in the unorganized factory insulted one of the girl trimmers. She stood her ground and told him in plain language what she thought of him. She was discharged for insubordination. This girl wrote to the owner of the factory and had a registry receipt purporting to be signed by him. She never received any reply, and was out of work for some weeks. Some months after this incident a similar insult was offered to a girl by the foreman on the trimming floor of the organized factory. The girl, who was "shop woman" on that floor for the United Hatters of North America, went to this foreman and said: "You cut that out. We won't stand for anything like that in this shop." He replied: "You go to hell! What have you got to do with it, anyhow?" She answered: "I've got a whole lot to do with it, and if you don't go to that girl and apologize I will call a shop meeting right now." He replied: "If you do, I'll fire you." She said: "No you won't either."

Then this little woman, who is less than five feet tall, "called shop," and 170 odd girls laid down their work. She told the girls what the trouble was, and they agreed that they would starve before they would go back to work if the foreman didn't apologize to the little

foreign girl he had insulted. Here the general superintendent came into the controversy, and after a conference in the office the foreman was discharged, and that little woman is still shop woman on that trimming floor, and there isn't any foreman in that factory who thinks he can insult a girl while she is at work just because she is a foreigner and poor.

Now, I submit that the organization of laborers known as the United Hatters of North America had more power on that trimming floor, not only to preserve fair wages and hours, but to preserve individual virtue and the hope and fidelity of the home for poor and sorely tempted working girls, than all the churches and universities within the limits of that city. Yet this is the organization that, in extending its benefits to other workers in other factories, is condemned as "a conspiracy in restraint of trade!"

LABEL SECTION OF THE BOSTON C. L. U.

The Label Committee of Cigarmakers' Union No. 87, of Boston, Mass., has directed a committee to endeavor to secure a meeting of representatives of the Label Trades to discuss the advisability of forming a Label Section of the Central Labor Union of that city. The committee has issued the following statement as to the necessity for such a section to combat the influence of the label opponents:

"The recent action of the hat manufacturers in refusing to use the label of the Hatters' Union is but the forerunner of similar action on the part of manufacturers in other lines of industry urged on by Mr. Van Cleave and the Citizens' Alliance, hence it behooves those who realize the object of our foes, and the danger we may have to meet, to organize our forces for mutual protection on lines similar to those adopted by the Building and Metal Trades, the same to be known as the Union Label Section of the Boston Central Labor Union. We do not know whether they will strike the strongest or the weakest union next, hence we ask you to send three delegates to represent you at a conference of Label Trades, to be held in Seaver Hall, No. 9 Appleton street, on Thursday evening, March 18, at 8 o'clock.

"GEO. E. MILLER,
 "THOS. HOLMES,
 "WM. STANDCUMBE,
 "JACK MENDOZA,
 "JAMES BLYTH,
 "HENRY ABRAHAMS,
 "Committee of Arrangements."

SOME STEADY BLOWS AT LABOR; GOVERNMENT BY COURTS.

(By Henry George, Jr.)

Since the pre-revolutionary times, when the Boston Tea Party boycotted the British government taxes by throwing a ship load of taxed tea into Boston harbor, no New England town has attracted more attention for a boycott than has little hat-making Danbury, Conn. All but three of these factories are union. Of the three non-union or "open" factories, that of D. E. Loewe & Co. is the largest.

When the union asked Loewe & Co. to unionize, Mr. Loewe refused. He thought he could get his labor cheaper outside.

The union thereupon called its men out and, through the national union—the United Hatters of North America—and the affiliated American Federation of Labor, called the Loewe hats "unfair" and declared a boycott.

Loewe turned his case over to the American Anti-Boycott Association, and the fight began in earnest.

The association concluded to fight the union in an unusual way—to attack its individual members. Of the 3,000 men in the local union, it selected approximately 250 of the most prosperous. They had little homes and bank accounts, which the Anti-Boycott Association attached for alleged damages done Loewe's business through the boycott. Simultaneously it began two suits, one in a state and one in a federal court.

The attachments were at first for \$100,000 in the state and \$240,000 in the Federal court. But these amounts were overruled as beyond all reason. They were cut by the courts to \$60,000 in the state suit and \$120,000 in the federal suit. Of this total of \$180,000, the sum of \$50,000 was in bank accounts and \$130,000 on homes.

These attachments occurred in September, 1904—nearly four and a half years ago!

Legal advisers of the Danbury workmen told them they had not acted unlawfully.

United States District Justice Platt declared that their acts did not come under the Sherman anti-trust act, as read by the decisions and opinions of the United States Supreme Court in various cases, which he cited.

But the Supreme Court chose to ignore its previous rulings and to ignore all custom from the time of the Boston Tea Party. It fell upon the Danbury workmen with a crushing weight.

And it may fall, by application of this decision, in a like crushing way upon tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands of

workmen who, through unions, have been endeavoring to resist the downward tendency of wages, the increase of working hours and the general hardening of the conditions of labor.

But they could not turn over their homes, and have had to bear the \$130,000 of attachments remaining.

And this they will have to continue to bear while the case is being fought out in the courts.

For the decision of the Supreme Court declared merely that suit might be brought in the name of Loewe under the Sherman anti-trust act for three times the damages that could be proved.

It is up to the Anti-Boycott Association to bring suit for alleged damages in the U. S. District Court.—Cincinnati Post.

PASTE THESE IN YOUR HAT.

Henry Clews, the Wall street man, says the Chicago Tribune, has the following blacklist throughout his entire business career, indicating to him the kind of a man to be avoided:

He who unjustly accuses others of bad deeds.

He who never has a good word for anybody.

He who is always prating about his own virtues.

He who, when he drinks, drinks alone.

He who boasts of the superiority of his family.

He who talks religion down town in connection with his daily business affairs.

He who talks recklessly against the virtue of respectable women.

He who runs into debt with no apparent intention of paying.

He who borrows small sums on his note or check dated ahead.

He who won't work for an honest living.

He who looks down on those who work.

He who imputes bad motives to those trying to do good.

He who betrays confidence.

He who lies.

He who is honest only for policy's sake.

He who deceives his wife and boasts of it to others.

He who gets intoxicated in public places.

He who partakes of hospitality and talks behind the entertainer's back.

He who borrows money from a friend, then blackguards the lender.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Chicago No. 9.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a line from No. 9 to let the brothers know we are still in circuit.

To begin with, jobs in Chicago are very scarce and men are exceedingly plentiful, and it has every indication of a very poor summer for linemen. But in the face of poor conditions for the past year, No. 9 is in better condition than at any time in its history, and every brother is anxiously awaiting the time when the grand office can present a solid and unbroken front to the enemy, and we sincerely hope that our noble organization will never see another contention of such magnitude in any labor organization again.

It may interest a great many brothers who are acquainted in Chicago to learn that the city job is practically on the bum—worse than ever before, there being only twenty-nine men in the entire construction department, as against over two hundred six months ago. The people of Chicago voted for a business administration of city affairs a little over two years ago, and believe me, partner, I think they are getting it, and every indication points to the fact that we will not need another business administration in this city again. Why? Why, "pal," they will have all the "biz" swiped.

The nice, soft, easy way the corporation politicians have of cleaning up the bank roll of the molycoddles of this vicinity would make Boss Tweed and Croker and McCarren and such piking grafters turn green with envy. Yesterday they swiped five miles of the lake front and got away with it on a franchise given by the government in 1856 when Chicago was a block house.

We, in the face of the fact that there are only a few men of our trade working for the city, are asking a little change in the working conditions. Whether we will get it or not remains to be seen. Perhaps if they do not pay so much for insulators next time, they could afford to be more generous with the men. But perhaps they think charity begins at home (and stops there.) Hey! What?

Respectfully,

R. U. HEP,
Press Critic No. 9.

Paterson No. 102.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Trouble is still on in this Local's jurisdiction, and traveling cards will not be accepted.

The following resolutions were adopted by Local No. 102 in memory of our deceased brother, Frank Clemence, who died April 22:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother; and

WHEREAS, In view of the loss sustained by us in the decease of our friend and associate, and the still greater loss sustained by those near and dear to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely console with the relatives of the deceased in the dispensation of Divine Providence, and that the heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be extended to the relatives of our friend and brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of sixty days in memory of our deceased brother, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to our official journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the relatives of our late brother.

A. BENNETT,
P. MUHS,
R. SIGLER,
Committee.

Los Angeles No. 116.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Enclosed you will find a list of Local Unions that have contributed in response to an appeal sent out by Local Union No. 116 in behalf of Bro. Jas. Kane. Kindly have this list published in the next WORKER, as Bro. Kane and No. 116 desire to acknowledge receipt of all money sent. Local Unions will kindly notify me if they have not been given proper credit.

Respectfully,

E. POWELSON,
2436 Wabash Ave.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Local Union No. 233.....	\$ 1 00
Local Union No. 587.....	1 00
Local Union No. 217.....	25 00
Local Union No. 615.....	1 00

Local Union No. 314.....	3 00
Local Union No. 99.....	1 00
Local Union No. 213.....	5 00
Local Union No. 623.....	5 00
Local Union No. 65.....	5 00
Local Union No. 609.....	3 00
Local Union No. 54.....	5 00
Local Union No. 560.....	2 00
Local Union No. 604.....	1 00
Local Union No. 624.....	5 00
Local Union No. 320.....	1 00
Local Union No. 340.....	5 00
Local Union No. 50.....	2 00
Local Union No. 117.....	2 00
Local Union No. 520.....	1 00
Local Union No. 166.....	1 00
Local Union No. 549.....	10 00
Local Union No. 418.....	5 00
Local Union No. 370.....	10 00
Local Union No. 220.....	5 40
Local Union No. 244.....	1 00
Local Union No. 450.....	5 00
Local Union No. 517.....	2 00
Local Union No. 579.....	5 00
Local Union No. 537.....	5 00
Local Union No. 451.....	5 00
Local Union No. 430.....	2 00
Local Union No. 477.....	5 00
Bartender No. 284.....	5 00
Cigar No. 225.....	5 00

Total.....\$149 90

Wheeling No. 141.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has been some time since No. 141 has had anything in the WORKER, and believing that at the present time each and every Local that are remaining true to the I. B. E. W. should send in a few lines to let others know how they stand, I will say that after hearing both sides of the controversy, Local 141 voted unanimously in favor of sending in per capita to the old office, until such a time as the matter was settled. After the decision of the A. F. of L., we consider it fully and satisfactorily settled.

No. 141 has had a hard winter, but looks good now for some time. Much praise is due Bro. Rapp of No. 5 for his untiring work in this district in the past six months. We wish Bro. Rapp continued success.

With best wishes to all officers and brother of the I. B. E. W. I remain

Fraternally,
G. H. HUGGINS,
Press Secretary.

San Francisco No. 151.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

May is here and I will try and tell the boys what is new here. San Francisco is like all large cities—it has a lot of good men out of work. Now and then the telephone company will put on a man, but it is seldom.

The Home Telephone company is installing their new switchboard, and there is about one hundred men to the job, and a funny thing when these telephone installers get here they do not carry the card of our noble order, and our Local just makes them wait until we can hear from the place where they came from. The business agent is a fellow that believes that he can do a great deal of good by telling these fellows about the business agents in the place where they came from, but they tell you the same old story. They never knew there was a Local in the town. I think that every man that carries a card should make it a point in his work when a man comes on the job to see that he has a card and if not why. You can do the right thing when he wants help, knowledge and advice.

Another thing, brothers. Don't among ourselves fight. Don't tell the young men that you have been in the Brotherhood for a hundred years. If the young lives as long as some of the old heads, they will be in as long as you. It is not long years that make the institution, but it is the work you do to advance the order.

We have just received the April WORKER, and I want to say that it is a credit to our editor. It has some very good articles on trade unionism, and this is good information for the members when you want to put up a good word for the cause among the nons. I wish that the Locals would send a letter to the WORKER and tell us how things are coming.

Another thing that I would like to say and that is the members should help their officers, both the Local and International. Don't go around telling things about men that are making an honest fight for our good. Don't say that because a fellow is not about sixty years old that he is no good; help him out and you will be helping the good work along.

Well, brothers, stay right and give all your support to the men that no one can say anything about, and that is our present officers.

Fraternally,
JAS. A. HIMMEL,
Press Secretary.

Oshkosh No. 187.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

One of the most trying and eventful years in the history of our Brotherhood has passed. We have felt the attack of the enemy, led by former members of our Brotherhood, which made the struggle an interesting one. If we hope to secure the best results and attain that success which warrants us in being an organization, it can only be hoped for when we have perfect discipline in our ranks. This does not mean that we are to expect more of each other in the trade union movement

than we could expect in any other form of society, but it does mean that we should give that obedience to the constitution and laws of our organization as to warrant our commanding every assistance and protection that the laws guarantee our members. The International officers, and especially the International President, can not be expected to lay the constitution aside to meet the will or desires of any member of the organization. He is supposed to administer the laws without fear or favor, and therefore should not be expected to grant special privileges, or give dispensations in this, that and the other case, when the laws on such matters are plain and specific. If, therefore, we expect to enjoy the benefits of our Brotherhood, it behooves every member of our organization not only to see that he carries out the law, but to encourage others to do likewise.

We still find in the ranks of the trades union movement those who believe, or at least say they believe, that nothing is done properly in connection with the trades unions and that instead of making progress, we are continuously retrograding. It is unfortunate that the trades union movement, as well as all others, has to be burdened with those who have nothing to contribute to the movement except to growl. Everything and everybody is wrong with some members of our organization and when really analyzed it can easily be discovered that the growler is the one who needs reformation. The trades union movement is making real and substantial progress. There are times of depression as a matter of course, and times when membership cannot be maintained. The trades union movement is not a thing of months, but it is something to be judged by the centuries. If any one will look back over the past and see what has been accomplished and what progress has been made he cannot, if he will judge the situation fairly, help but be hopeful and confident and enthusiastic as to the future. The toilers cannot expect that their rights and interests will be voluntarily conceded by the industrial powers that be. Whatever improvements have come into the life of America's workers, they have been achieved as the result of intelligent, persistent and self-sacrificing organizations.

Regardless of any matter which may arise in connection with the labor movement of our country, all wage earners should bear in mind that their first and most important duty is to be faithful and loyal to the trades unions, the organizations which have done so much to protect and advance their material, moral and social conditions, the organization which have secured for the toilers their brighter and better homes, the opportunities and the development of independence of char-

acter and manhood; that have dispelled the gloom and made the home better and brighter.

We, the members of Local Union No. 187, deeply regret that the time has come where, by the integrity of all Local unions, can not be guided under one comprehensive international union that is recognized by the great American Federation of Labor, the highest tribunal in the labor movement, the sentiment of the membership of Local Union No. 187 is that if J. J. Reid and others claiming to be President and other officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were men of their word, they would have carried out in good faith the agreement entered into voluntarily and solemnly at the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor, which agreement, after being signed by both factions, and ratified by the unanimous vote of the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor, this, however, should be sufficient proof to any fair minded man that Mr. Reid and his associates are not men of their word, and in our estimation they are devoid of principle and destitute of honor. It is our firm belief that this band of uninconsequential exterminators of organized labor are working against the interests of our organization, and the trade union movement as a whole. We have the utmost confidence in the integrity of the good officers of the American Federation of Labor, and we further believe that if they were not fully justified in recognizing Brothers F. J. McNulty, President, and Peter W. Collins, Secretary, as the legal and bona fide officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and that if it would not serve to the best interest to the trade union movement as a whole, that it would not have been done.

In view of the above facts, which are undeniable, and in conclusion, we wish to state to the Brotherhood at large that the present officers whom we recognize, namely, Bros. F. J. McNulty and Peter W. Collins, have our utmost confidence and support to the end that they are faithfully fulfilling their duty for the best interests of the rank and file of the Brotherhood at large as prescribed by the constitution by which we are governed.

With best wishes to the personal success of all Local Unions and the Brotherhood at large, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

P. S. BIXBY,
Press Secretary.

Quincy No. 139.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

WHEREAS, The Almighty Ruler of the Universe has removed from our ranks Bro. Edward Robert Rudischhauser, a charter member of Local Union No. 189.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who died May 9, 1909.

WHEREAS, Our brother was a man of good principles and moral character; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 189, extend to the sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a token of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that copies of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased brother and to the official journal of the Brotherhood, and the same be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 189.

At a meeting held on May 11 these resolutions were adopted.

CHAS. W. HANSCOM,
President.

Stockton No. 207.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having recently been elected Press Secretary, I will let the Brotherhood know that Local No. 207 is still doing business at the same old stand.

At our last election the following officers were elected: President, S. A. Porter; Vice President, R. E. Morgan; Recording Secretary, A. Toland; Financial Secretary, W. Harris; Treasurer, J. Scheurer; Inspector, W. Scovel; Foreman, A. Grubb; Trustees, T. Burke, J. Scheurer, S. Spencer; Press Secretary, R. E. Morgan.

Bro. Scheurer is still foreman for the S. G. & E. Co.; the old stand by, Smith, the lamp trimmer, is still on the job; Bro. McGrath of Los Angeles is now foreman of the American River Electric Co.; Bro. Porter, our President, is still with the phone, and our genial Financial Secretary, Bro. Harris, is foreman in the car barn of the California Traction Co.

Although all the brothers keep in good standing, they often forget to attend the meetings.

Work is scarce. More than enough brothers pass through to keep employers from crying for men. However, most of our brothers are working. If they cannot get electrical work, they branch off in another business until some work comes up.

There has been some talk of building two electric roads out from Stockton. If their plans have not fell through, they are slow to materialize, so under the circumstances I cannot advise any brother to add Stockton to his visiting list.

The ladies' order of the I. B. E. W. is flourishing and I am proud to say the Stockton ladies were the first to start an auxiliary to the Electrical Workers. Judging from their past and present work let us all hope that the brother locals will

induce their ladies to follow in the footsteps of the Stockton auxiliary.

With best wishes to the Brotherhood,
Fraternally,
R. E. MORGAN.

Ashland No. 255.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Walter Smith;

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of one who while in life we held dear as a brother and as a friend, and while we can never more grasp his hand and meet his pleasant smile in this life, we humbly submit to Him who has called our brother's spirit to the life beyond the graves; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 255, I. B. E. W., extend to his sisters and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of ninety days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our journal and a copy sent to his sisters and relatives, also a copy be spread on our minutes.

STANLEY J. TALASKA,
EDW. F. BYERS,
FRANKLIN ELLIS,
Committee.

Ashland, Wis., April 25, 1909.

Ashland No. 255.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As a letter from No. 255 has not appeared in the WORKER for two or three months, I will try and let the Brotherhood know that we are still alive, except one.

I want to announce the death of Bro. Walter Smith, who was killed on April 21, 1909. On April 22, 1909, a special meeting was called to make arrangements for the funeral, also a committee was appointed on resolutions. The funeral was on the following Sunday and Local 255 attended in a body; also quite a few ex and non members attended. The flower bearers were Fr. Tanner, Oscar Pesfitt, Frank Ellis and J. Willoughby, and the pall-bearers were E. T. Byers, S. Bailey, L. Latermolle, S. J. Talaska and two of Bro. Smith's friends. Bro. Smith will be missed by all the members, as he was one of the regulars who attended all of the Local's meetings and worked efficiently to advance its interests at all times.

On April 12, 1909, Local No. 255, I. B. E. W., gave their second annual ball at the Eagles' hall and over two hundred couple tripped the light fantastic till 2 the next morning. The two specially notable features of the ball were the decorations and the music. The hall was prettily trimmed with various decorations extending the full length of the hall. A

large reproduction of the union's emblem was beautifully illuminated with various colored lights and made a pretty effect during the "moonlight" waltzes which were featured throughout the ball.

The music was furnished by Talaska's orchestra, and every number was excellently rendered.

The Electrical Workers will long be remembered as the hosts of this annual ball, and it will no doubt materially increase the popularity always enjoyed by the union.

To make the thing short, we found ourselves over \$50 to the good, not telling it to anybody.

On April 6, 1909, during the night a sleet storm visited Ashland, and in the morning over half of the Ashland Home Telephone Company's poles and wires were down to the ground; also a few thousand feet of cable. The damages covered nearly \$20,000 with the Bell property. It was too bad for the companies, but fine for the boys—all working and then some.

Bro. Hawley owns a little dog. Have you seen my Schneider? (How are the chickens, John? Got one coming on the come along, Scheff?)

Fr. Ellis lost. It's a boy.

Hoping to have a better report next time, I remain

Fraternally,

S. J. TALASKA.

White Plains No. 505.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a few lines to let our brothers know that we are still alive out here in the wilderness, and in fact we are very much alive. We have had only one man out of work this winter and he was only laid off for about ten days. Can you beat that for a so-called poor winter?

We just received a "pass word from the Murphy push," and as far as I am concerned, it was quite an appropriate saying, and one which they should feel proud of, the word was "ONWARD," meaning, I should judge, that they were going onward to h—l, and they thought we all would follow, but they are very much mistaken if they think that 505 is going to follow their "D—n Old Rag."

Well, I guess that I have said enough. Wishing you, and all the rest of the loyal brothers every success, I am,

Fraternally,

SECRETARY L. U. 505.

Minneapolis No. 597.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, May is about here and in our city the snow and rain have been falling for

two days, the streets are muddy and the Milwaukee and Minneapolis B. B. clubs are taking things easy. Everything is lovely.

But with the advent of spring we are not getting any new members into our Local, and I understand that 541 and 292 are not doing very much better.

No. 597 took action at our last regular meeting to square up all members that have been suspended for non-payment of dues to square up for 50 per cent of what they owe and I think we will get a few now. The above offer is good till June 1, 1909, so some of the bashful ones might take notice and come across.

And I don't think it is hardly fair for those fellows that are back in their dues to some other Local to come here and work and not square up till they go away from here. It looks to me as though they wanted to keep this town on the bum so they come here and work and go somewhere else and carry a card. I don't call them union me. They are just handy with the *Wa Ho* game. (That is a new game in Minneapolis.)

We expect to have with us for a speaker at our open meeting to be held May 11 a man who is widely known and one of the ablest speakers on the labor question in the northwest or any other west, and that is W. E. McEwen, Secretary-Treasurer of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. When you hear him you are hearing something.

No. 597 is plugging along and have the same old attending meetings once in a while a new one that is an old member, but not a regular attendant, comes up, but some of them don't surprise us very often.

We expect to initiate about 500 next month if our meeting goes off as good as we expected.

Now, brothers, there are a few of those things in this town and they have begun to leave and they expect to get out where they are not known and get a card, but they won't if I know it. So when any new comer applies for a card in your Local, just ask him where he is from and if he is from Minneapolis, ask him if he ever belonged to Local 24 or 597, and find out who he is and why he has not got a card or communicate with Local 597. Address care Richmond Halls, 3d Ave., So. 5th St., Minneapolis, and we will soon notify you as to how he stands or whether he is any good or not.

Well, I will close for now, hoping and wishing for success to all loyal I. B. E. W. men.

I understand Mr. Fitzgerald of Des Moines, Iowa, was in town, but he didn't call upon us.

Doc, Press Secretary.

ED. THE MACHINIST.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

He had no particular talent. He was just an ordinary machinist. But Ed. Douglas was more highly respected by the two thousand men in the shop than any other chap in the place. His was one of the names that were familiar to pretty nearly every fellow working in that big plant. Ed. was not popular with the men because he set out to make himself popular by always agreeing with his shopmates. Indeed, he frequently went full tilt against their opinions, and, principally, against their actions. Often I have seen him approach the fellow who had just ripped out a string of oaths and rebuke him, although never with a suggestion of pharisaical supremacy. He was simply trying to show the blasphemer that it would pay him to cut out his foolish, senseless swearing.

He did not belong to any of the fraternal organizations, but I have known him to spend many a night with a sick shopmate. Frequently he left in the home part of the not over-abundant cash in his pocket, but, better than that, he left a smile on the face of the tired, discouraged nurse-wife—the children wished that he might come again, and the sick man felt the cheer of his presence.

He was an arbitrator, in personal disputes in the shop, and the boys never repudiated his decisions. Not infrequently he dared approach the boss in behalf of a supposedly wronged fellow-workman. The boys admired his disinterested nerve. Somehow he seemed to know when the rest of us had met with adversity, or

even the smaller discouragements which made life seem hard. Always was there a strong, cheerful word which usually braced up the fellow who thought that the whole world had gone wrong. The apprentices were particularly fond of him because he appeared to have a lively interest in their affairs. Never did he seem to hand out wisdom in large chunks, with an air of patronage or paternalism. Never was there a suspicion of cant. Ed. was just a sane, healthy-minded, strong-hearted Christian workman, who felt that there was a place for Christian living outside of the church building and away from the Sunday services.

May his kind increase. We need them. The sympathetic touch of a shopmate counts for more than most of us imagine. Every morning brings its weight of woe, and every evening its burden. No matter what the cause, the need is ever the same, and relief is usually found in the simple, manly message of love and sympathy manifested in the life of the fellow who works by our side. At least, it will help, for it is doing just what the Great Carpenter did and what He would continue to do were He upon earth. That's what made Douglas, the machinist, a bigger factor in the lives of those two thousand workingmen than any other single individual. It paid him, too. Anyway, you'd think so, if you could see his face while he worked—worked for men and for God—just as a machinist.

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